FBIS DAILY REPORT

East Europe

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CEMA CONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE MEETS IN BUDAPEST

LD021505 Budapest MTI in English 1310 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 2 (MTI) -- The 63th [as received] session of the Standing Construction Committee of the CMEA opened in Budapest Tuesday. Present are representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Poland, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Romania, the Soviet Union, and under an agreement with the CMEA, as observers, Yugoslavia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

In the name of the Hungarian Government Frigyes Berecz delivered a speech on the occasion emphasizing the importance of Hungary's increasing effective participation in the international division of labour of the socialist countries including bilateral and multilateral cooperation. Hungary is ready to facilitate the acceleration of development in the CMEA by more active participation. As transformation is under way in Hungarian construction industry, too, it needs the experience of the socialist countries in the construction, refurbishment and installation of agricultural edifices, nuclear plants, and other investment projects, as well as in the development of CAD [expansion unknown].

Briefings were given at the conference on the cooperation in design and installation of agricultural edifices. Participants focused on projects which promote the fulfillment of the CMEA complex programme aimed at the improvement of food supply in the socialist countries.

ROLE OF NUCLEAR BODY IN CEMA OUTLINED

LD242142 Prague CTK in English 1709 GMT 24 May 87

[Text] Moscow May 24 (CTK correspondent) -- The International Economic Association of Producers of Nuclear Apparatuses, Interatominstrument (IAI), significantly participates in the development and production of nuclear equipment in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) member countries.

This organization, which associates six socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia, serves as one of the best examples of the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Products with the IAI make are used in various economic branches, mainly in power engineering, industry, agriculture but also in geology and health care. A number of apparatuses and equipment for the use of radionuclides and nuclear radiation are used in the national economy.

Since the foundation of the Interatominstrument, mutual supplies of nuclear apparatuses in the framework of the socialist community have increased tenfold. In 1986-1990 they are to exceed 600 million roubles, i.e. nearly one-third more than in the previous five-year plan period.

POLAND'S BARYLA MEETS EDITORS' FORUM PARTICIPANTS

LD300915 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] The fifth conference of chief editors of communist and worker parties' periodicals devoted to issues related to intraparty life has ended in Zakopane.

The editors of ZYCIE PARTII organized the meeting, which addressed the consolidation of basic party links as a condition for the effective implementation of resolutions of party congresses.

The conference participants were received by Jozef Baryla at the Central Committee. Referring to the fourth plenum of the Central Committee, he spoke about the work concerning the consolidation of the role of basic organizations and ever greater demands made of party members. He emphasized the importance of cooperation among fraternal parties in popularizing the most effective methods of the new work style. In the opinion of the participants, the conference was an important and useful forum for an exchange of opinions on this very subject.

IDEOLOGICAL COOPERATION SESSION HELD IN POLAND

AU271557 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 May 87 p 2

[Text] PAP -- A group of chief editors of publications of party scientific units in European socialist countries visited Poland 18-20 May at the invitation of the PZPR theoretical periodical MYSL MARKSISTOWSKA.

In the course of many meetings, the editors discussed the role of party scientific publications in the process of ideological integration against the background of the present changes in the socialist countries and of the problems resulting from the intensification of the ideological struggle.

The session was chaired by Stefan Opara, chief editor of MYSL MARKSISTOWSKA, and Vasiliy Kasyanenko, chief editor of VOPROSY ISTORII CPSU.

On 20 May the chief editors were received by Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski.

BRIEFS

CEMA ELECTRONICS COMMISSION SESSION -- Sofia, May 28 (BTA) -- The 28th session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Cooperation Between the Socialist Countries in the Sphere of Electronics ended with the signing of a protocol. It was attended by representatives of Bulgaria, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The session discussed the ways of enhancement of cooperation and for development of direct production ties between enterprises and organizations in the electronic industry from the socialist countries. Special attention was paid to the tasks related the priority trend: "electronization of national economy", a part of the Comprehensive Programme for Techno-Scientific Progress of the CMEA Member-States Till the Year 2000. Issues of the further improvement and diversifying of computer technology, of raising its quality and reliability, were also discussed [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1904 GMT 28 May 87 AU]

INTERATOMENERGO TRUST COUNCIL MEETING -- The third session of the General Council of the Interatomenergo International Economic Trust opened in Varna with the participation of representatives from Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 May 87 p 8 AU]

DELEGATE ADDRESSES PACT-NATO DISARMAMENT MEETING

LD011619 Prague CTK in English 1255 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Vienna June 1 (CTK correspondent) -- Head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the follow-up meeting of the Helsinki Final Act signatories Milan Kadnar today voiced the hope that the NATO foreign ministers would not confirm at their Reykjavik meeting the defence ministers' plans to strengthen and modernize conventional armament.

He stressed that nations expect disarmament and arms control and not efforts for capability of first strike on earth and in outer space.

Milan Kadnar was speaking at the close of another of a series of meetings of Warsaw Treaty and NATO states' officials to work out a mandate for future talks on conventional disarmament throughout Europe, which he chaired.

At the meeting, representatives of the socialist countries stressed that the conclusions of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee's Berlin session are important in the endeavour for agreements on radical reduction of military confrontation in Europe and relevant verification. They explained the Warsaw Treaty military doctrine orientated on defence and stressed that the Warsaw Treaty states are ready to show maximum restraint in increasing military potentials, not to increase armed forces and conventional armament and to freeze military spendings for one to two years, provided the NATO states take the same approach.

The debate showed identical or close views on some points, but Warsaw Treaty and NATO views are far apart on a number of important issues. The consultations, started at the beginning of this year, are businesslike but very complicated. The general approach of the NATO states to disarmament does not yet correspond with the need for new thinking.

ALIA ATTENDS DISTRICT AWP PLENUM 22 MAY

AU231637 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 23 May 87

[Text] Tirana, May 23 (ATA) -- The plenum of the district party committee was held in the city of Lushnje on May 22.

The proceedings of the plenum were attended by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia, who was wholeheartedly and enthusiastically hosted by thousands of the city's inhabitants.

The proceedings of the plenum were attended also by guests, cadres of the organs of the party and people's power and others. In his opening address, the first secretary of the district party committee Sulejman Bushati stressed that Comrade Ramiz Alia's attendance is a great joy and evaluation for the communists and all the working people of Lushnje District. Then he spoke of the work done and tasks to put into life the decisions of the third plenum of the Central Committee of the party. He announced that the Lushnje District succeeded in ensuring the supply of the cooperativists with fresh milk from the flocks of the brigades. This year, too, Lushnje District will deliver to the state 4000 tons of milk over the plan through the output of concentrated herds.

The accumulated experience and the achievements of the distinguished economies were brought in through the contributions of the members of the plenum.

Problems that have to do with the further increase of the agricultural and livestock production were treated and the initiatives undertaken by the cooperativist peasantry were pointed out.

Taking the floor in the plenum, Comrade Ramiz Alia congratulated the communists and the working people of the Lushnje District for the successes achieved in agriculture, livestock and other sectors, for the spirit of action and initiative, for the positive changes in the method of running by the organs of the party and people's power.

Speaking on the importance of the decisions of the third plenum of the Central Committee, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed that ensuring at home the most part of the food for the population is one of the main factors for the strengthening of the unity of the people and of the economic independence of the country.

He said that the line of the masses should be reflected in the realization of the economic tasks as well.

The Third Plenum of the Central Committee pointed out that the agricultural cooperatives should be expanded and developed as economies of the big production for the market. Thus, they will ensure more income for the members and more agricultural and livestock production for industry and city.

Comrade Ramiz Alia evaluated especially the fruitful work done by the peasantry of that district for the setting up and consolidation of flocks, as well as for the fulfillment of all the needs of the brigade members with fresh milk from them.

In the name of the Central Committee of the party he congratulated all the cooperativist peasantry of Lushnje for this important achievement and stressed that this fact and many other positive phenomena and data are a proof to the correctness of the party directives and especially of the decisions of the Third Plenum of its Central Committee, they are an evidence of the existence of unlimited possibilities not only in the development of livestock but in other directions as well, if the initiatives of the working masses are well supported.

It is a good example that Lushnje, as a result of ensuring the supply from the flocks, will deliver to the state this year 4000 tons of milk over the plan. In this way there will be solved both the problem of regular supply of peasantry and that of the city and industry.

Comrade Ramiz Alia dwelt on some questions of the international situation, too.

Comrade Ramiz Alia's speech was followed with great attention.

GJYZARI URGES FULL USE OF PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY

AU241450 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 15 May 87 p 3-4

[Article by Niko Gjyzari, chairman of the State Planning Commission: "Let Us Bring the Ideas of the Ninth Party Congress Into Reality as Fast as Possible and on a Scientific Basis -- Let Us Call the Tasks of the 5-Year Period Minimum Necessary Targets"]

[Text] The approval by the Ninth Party Congress of directives for the development of the economy and culture in the Eighth 5-year period, relying entirely upon our own resources, maintaining a brisk pace and a correct balance among the various aspects of broad socialist production, is a new success on the road of socialist planning and the planned management of the economy.

Life shows that the human, material, financial, and currency resources that have been created have reached a high level of development and consolidation; yet the extent of their most effective use, especially where the implementation of plan is concerned, still does not properly match the tasks set forth by the party. The problem now is for working people's collectives, state, economic, plan, and academic bodies, with the high sense of responsibility stressed by the AWP Central Committee second and third plenums, and in a practical spirit and with imaginative creativity, to acknowledge and mobilize themselves toward the opportunities and reserves which our economy possesses and is constantly creating, taking upon themselves the most demanding tasks. This will result in improvements in the tasks of the new 5-year period, which must be considered as minimal goals for the growth of production and its increased efficiency, and in a broad renewal on a wide scale in conformity with the objective economic laws operating in the fields of the production, distribution, exchange, and consumption of the social product. The exploitation of the possibilities and reserves existing within the economy must be looked for first of all in ...

The Fuller Exploitation of Existing Productive Capacity [subhead]

The Ninth Party Congress decided that in industry about 74 percent of the growth in production will be attained through the fuller use of existing productive capacities, while in arable production, more than 95 percent of the increased production will be achieved as a result of better yields from the present stock of land. The implementation of the Ninth Party Congress directives in this area must be understood as an objective economic necessity imposed by the development of productive forces, without which the completion of tasks in other fields of the social and economic developments of the country cannot be guaranteed. Our experience shows what results can be achieved and what major problems can be solved when the initiatives and action of the masses are properly coordinated with the qualified organization and management of the economy. [paragraph continues]

All this practical experience, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed at the Ninth Party Congress, "is a great school, from which everybody must learn how to confront tasks and problems, how to solve problems that emerge imaginatively and from their own resources, how to exploit the production capacities and substantial reserves of enterprises and agricultural cooperatives, and how to strengthen confidence in the potential and abilities that our working people's collectives possess."

Now, in the process of the implementation of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, it is necessary for working people's collectives to make every effort to achieve the maximal mobilization of the reserves inherent in every section of the economy, to increase production in accordance with the needs of society. The opportunities are great. There is particularly valuable experience in the full use of productive capacities in the Shkoder wire factory, in the superphosphate factory and in the copper-smelting furnaces, in the Lac chemical and metal combine, in the steel smelter at the "Enver Hoxha" Tractor Combine in Tirana, in the coking plant at the "Steel of the Party" Combine at Elbasan, in the Vlore cement and soap factories, and in others; for years these have used to the full and exceeded their planned production capacities.

But the overwhelmingly larger part of the industrial plant of our country is new, especially in the metal, engineering, and chemical industries, etc., and in some cases the plants have not entirely mastered its productive capacity. There are divisions and work departments in various industrial enterprises in which productive capacity is not fully exploited, and at present have vacant capacity which must become the subject of discussion among working people's collectives, so that ways can be found of putting them totally into production. As examples we can mention the free capacity in some plant of the Elbasan metal-working combine, certain installations in the chemical industry, some chrome, copper, and coal mines, some fish-conserving plant, some sauce and alcoholic drinks production facilities, some forges and furnaces in the nation's mechanical engineering factories and workshops, etc.

Experience in the organization and management of some enterprises shows that subjective shortcomings have led to a failure to totally exploit productive capacities within planned technical and economic parameters. As a result the anticipated volume of production has not been achieved. Such signs have been noticed as the less than full use of the land stock, as when the entire area sown is not harvested. (Last year in Korce District some 1700 tons of cereals were not produced for this reason alone.) There has been less than full use of livestock complexes, transport facilities, and various kinds of machines in the construction sector, in land improvement, and in the tractor stations.

It is therefore necessary for working people's collectives and state and economic bodies to determine concretely and fully the ways and means to put into production, in 1987 and the other years of the 5-year period, the unused productive capacity of every department, section, factory and plant, every individual machine in all the various branches and sectors of the economy. To attain this end, it is more than necessary for every plant to draft exact balance sheets to achieve maximal plant use. No one can be given the right to demand investments and imports for the expansion of productive capacity in the draft plan for 1988 when they have not achieved total use of the capacity at hand. This will also constitute the main way of increasing the effectiveness of the use of basic funds.

Embodying the party's economic policy, the socioeconomic development plan of the Eighth 5-year period requires fuller utilization of the internal reserves in order to:

Increase the Efficiency of Social Production [subhead]

The party has instructed that the state and economic organs must devote more attention to the problems pertaining to efficiency and, through confrontation with the more advanced, they must uncover the reserves that are continually to be found in this field in order to place them in the service of the rapid development of the economy.

Despite the measures that have been adopted to increase production efficiency, the manifestation of an increased utilization of material expenditure for every 100 leks of social product has been observed in recent years. Thus in 1986, over 28,000 tons of coal in excess of the planned norms were used by the Tirana, Cerrik, and Korce thermoelectric plants alone in 1986; the excessive expenditure of approximately 10 million leks by the Bulqize chrome mine was mainly due to the failure to achieve the required degree in the recovery of chrome concentrates. Excessive expenditure has also been observed at the Korce knitwear combine, in the oil sector, in some construction and transportation enterprises, and so forth.

The attainment of the current 5-year period's objectives to raise efficiency requires that both current and materialized work be better utilized by the state and economic organs. Large expenditure is effected in the agricultural sector for chemical fertilizers, mechanization, irrigation, and so forth, but this expenditure has not always been accompanied by increased agricultural production and, in some cases, this had led to a reduction in economic efficiency. Thus, an increased level of expenditure has been observed in some agricultural units in the districts of Diber, Mat, Korce, Lezhe, and Kruje, compared with the level of income. This indicates a decline in the profitability of production.

There exist considerable reserves in the utilization of productive elements to raise efficiency. The Ninth AWP Congress underlined a number of shortcomings and weaknesses also with regard to the efficiency of investments and set out some important tasks, whose implementation requires greater efforts by both the design and investment organs. Considerable reserves exist particularly in reducing construction schedules, in lowering construction costs, in raising the degree of mechanization, in opposing the tendency of granting too much leeway in calculating construction costs, in identifying premature projects, and so forth. The party organizations and the state and economic organs should more thoroughly and concretely tackle the question of efficiency, because considerable possibilities and reserves do exist, which must be uncovered and mobilized at every level of the economy. It is therefore also essential that the ministries should better tackle studies leading to a more rational utilization of available assets, including financial ones, by establishing closer links with the base, that they should better acquaint themselves with the situation, that they should think deeply about and resolve the problems that may arise in the course of the implementation of planned tasks, being always guided by Comrade Ramiz Alia's instruction that: "Our guiding principle at work is and must be: Everyone should perform his tasks and do so intelligently."

As has been shown by the 1986 plan performance and also during the first 4 months of the current year, the attention in uncovering reserves to increase efficiency must be centered particularly on reviewing the material utilization norms in order to place them on a sound scientific basis; on improving the coefficients in the utlization of metals, steels, cement, textiles, skins, and so forth; on replacing imported materials and those which are in short supply with domestic and cheaper materials; on the application of mathematical methods; on the improvement of technological processes in order to ensure a more rational utilization of materials; on the utilization of technological waste to produce small and very small items, and so forth.

The Ninth AWP Congress and the second and third AWP Central Committee plenums stressed that while the drafting of realistic and scientific plans represents one side of the medal, the other side, which is just as important and essential, consists of:

Following Up the Implementation of Plans, Where the Reserves and Possibilities Enjoyed by Our Economy To Progress at a More Rapid Pace Are To Be Found [subhead]

The work of management at every level is also assessed on the basis of the implementation of the socioeconomic plan as a whole, as well as by its implementation by every sector, district, enterprise, or agricultural cooperative, in particular, and with regard to all indicators: technical, economic, and financial. The seal of a plan and of good or bad management is to be found in its implementation, in the pace of the development of the economy, district, or sector. This is also the yardstick by which the work of every collective, cadre, or specialist is measured. It is therefore necessary to organize the following up of the fulfillment of plans in every field as well as is possible.

The demands of the economy and of the people, and their fulfillment in accordance with the priorities that have been set outlie at the foundation of the work of drafting and implementing realistic, mobilizing, and revolutionary plans. These are concrete demands pertaining to definite values of utilization. Variety, quality, and financial indicators must therefore be viewed as basic requirements of plan discipline.

The state plan is a mandatory law to be enforced and it reflects and synthesizes the party's economic policy and its directives for the development of the economy. This means that the state plan as a whole, and the particular plans of every enterprise, cooperative, or district characterize a definite aspect of the party's economic policy, a direction, a directive of the party, a near or more distant target to be reached.

Last year's deficits in the production of grains, sugarbeets, potatoes, and livestock products in the districts of Korce, Lezhe, Kruje, Lushnje, and some other districts, and those created during the first 4 months of the current year with regard to the extraction of chrome ore, in the production of milk and meat, in the construction sector, and so forth, mean that the targets that have been set have not been reached.

The party organs and basic organizations and the state and economic organs should follow up better the implementation of the decisions of the third AWP Central Committee plenum concerning the program of the population's supply with foodstuffs. Some districts, like Gramsh, Gjirokaster, Librazhd, Diber, Pogradec, Tropoje, and so forth, can and must do more in implementing the tasks concerning the population's supply, particularly with regard to vegetables.

The following up of the implementation of planned tasks requires that the party organizations and the state and economic organs at both district and departmental level should not permit ambiguous situations and lack of a sense of responsibility. This means that everyone should be well acquainted with his tasks in the service of the requirements of the plan. Comrade Ramiz Alia has stressed that: "The situation requires that everyone should tackle his job with a militant spirit, revolutionary fervor, with the sole concern of serving the people as well as is possible, to ensure their well-being, and with the sole concern of further strengthening the socialist order."

ATANASOV RECEIVES USSR DEPUTY EDUCATION MINISTER

AU021950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] On 2 June Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Feliks Peribudov, USSR first deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education. They reviewed issues related to restructuring higher education, and discussed the possibilities of strengthening cooperation between the two countries in the field of educaton. The meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Ilcho Dimitrov, minister of national education.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY RELATIONS WITH FRG EXAMINED

AU021211 Sofia BTA in English 0718 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 2 (BTA) -- Local business circles believe that the trade and economic relations between Bulgaria and the FRG are characteristic for the dynamic development which has been especially strong over the last two years.

The Federal Republic is Bulgaria's chief economic partner among the developed capitalist nations. This country's trade with the FRG amounts to 3 per cent of its overall trade exchange and 42 per cent of its trade exchange with the members of the European Economic Community.

Three working groups have been set up with the Joint Committee for Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation: on matters of agriculture, on cooperation with third countries, on the rational use of power and raw materials and the conservation of the environment.

90 contacts on industrial cooperation in the fields of mechanical engineering, the light industry, agriculture and the food industry have been signed.

The bilateral contacts have been further promoted by the signing of general agreements with Krupp, BASF, Bayer, Hoechst, Daimler-Benz, AEG. A total of 17 general agreements have been signed.

The ties in the field of banking are also developing well. The latest event in this field is the setting up of the Bayerisch-Bulgarische Handelsbank in Munich whose aim is to further promote the trade between the two countries.

14 joint societies are now operating in the FRG. In the fields of mechanical engineering, the chemical industry, agriculture, the light industry and transport.

The Federal Republic is always among the major exhibitors at the Plovdiv fairs.

The main partner of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry in the F.R.G. is the Eastern Committee of the West German economy. The cooperation between these two institutions started in 1974. The Bulgarian Chamber opened a section for the F.R.G., and the committee set up a Bulgarian Kreis, members of which are West German companies interested in doing business with Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian Chamber is also maintaining contacts with the Association of FRG Chambers of Trade and Industry and with the chambers of Munich, Cologne, Stuttgart and Hamburg.

DASKALOVA MEETS VISITING CUBAN JUSTICE MINISTER

AU011759 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 May 87 p 6

[Text] There are great opportunities for intensifying cooperation between Bulgaria and Cuba in the legal sector. This was stated during a meeting between Svetla Daskalova, Bulgarian minister of justice, and Juan Escalona Reguera, Cuban minister of justice of the Republic, who paid a visit to our country.

Juan Escalona Reguera was also received by Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The guest departed from our country yesterday.

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE DELEGATION ARRIVES 1 JUNE

AU011100 Sofia BTA in English 0928 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 1 (BTA) -- Representatives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference -- Dr. 'Abdallah 'Umar Nasif, secretary general of the Muslim World League, Dr. Omar Jah, ambassador of Gambia to Saudi Arabia, and Mr. Saidu Zaman Saddiqui, [spelling as received] judge from Pakistan, arrived in Bulgaria today.

This visit was to take place on July 20, 1986, but it was postponed and the Bulgarian side was not informed of the reasons. A second date was coordinated for the visit -- November 17, 1986. The Organization of the Islamic Conference, which proposed the dates of both visits, cited "unavoidable circumstances" as the reason for the second postponement.

This twice postponed visit, for reasons unknown to the Bulgarian side, was used by some foreign news agencies for speculations and false allegations that Bulgaria had refused to receive representatives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

As the telegram, sent to the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference as early as July 4, 1986, informs the programme for the visit of representatives of the organization provides for talks at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the Chairman of the Committee on Questions of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and of Religious Cults, with the chief mufty, with a representative of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and with other clergymen, as well as for visits to mosques and to other sights in Sofia and in the country.

POLITBURO RESOLUTION ON GOSR 70TH ANNIVERSARY

AU211946 Sofia BTA in English 1800 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 21 (BTA) -- A resolution of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP for a nationwide celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was handed in for publication here.

It points out that the BCP and the entire Bulgarian people will celebrate the jubilee as a great anniversary for all progressive mankind expressing gratitude to the homeland of Lenin, to the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to the fraternal Soviet people.

The anniversary will also be an occasion for the Bulgarian people to confirm their readiness to be always shoulder to shoulder with their Soviet brothers under the banner of the Great October in the name of peace and social progress in the world and in the name of the future.

The document lays emphasis on Bulgaro-Soviet friendship which has reached new heights in the present stage of all-round cooperation and getting closer. The unity of action and the cohesion of the two fraternal peoples is a guarantee for constant socialist progress and an eloquent expression of patriotism and socialist internationalism, the resolution reads.

The resolution points out that the Great October Socialist Revolution confirmed the intransient scientific discovery of Marx and Engels of the liberating mission of the working class. In the October Revolution there stands out the figure of Vladimir Ilich Lenin as a great continuator of the revolutionary teachings of Marx and Engels. Leninism is a triumph and creative continuation of Marxism in the age of imperialism and of the victorious proletarian revolutions, the document reads. It stresses that the 70 years which have elapsed are an irrefutable proof of the scientific depth and revolutionary transforming power of Marxism-Leninism. Time has confirmed that the existence of a Leninist vanguard of the working class, of a party capable of transferring revolutionary theory into practice, of adopting clear and flexible tactics and of rallying the entire people for resolute action is a decisive condition for the success of the revolution and of socialist construction. And the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is precisely such a party, the resolution of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP reads.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP stresses that the power of the Soviet state, of the socialist order found a most eloquent expression in the Great Patriotic War.

It is emphasized that the CPSU, true to Marxism-Leninism, creatively develops and enriches its theoretical treasure house. The party perfects its strategy and tactics and carries out skillfully the practical work in building the socialist society. This is brilliantly confirmed in the major decisions of the April 1985 and the January 1987 Plenums of the CC of the CPSU.

It was with Leninist staunchness and foresight that the CPSU elaborated the policy of radical reconstruction in all spheres of life, of taking the socialist society to a qualitatively new state. Particular attention is paid to the perfection of social relations on the basis of the promotion of socialist democracy and of a socialist self-government by the people, the Politburo of the CC of the BCP says in the document.

The resolution emphasizes that the moral atmosphere in Soviet society has been dramatically refreshened and enriched, that intellectual life is becoming ever more varied and meaningful. Openness and truthfulness, exigence and criticism become essential factors of a further promotion of socialist democracy.

Further on, the resolution says that today the world of socialism is an indestructible force which stands in the way of war and asserts a new type of thinking and new approaches in solving the global problems of our time.

Thanks to the irresistible influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution and to the historic contribution of the CPSU, the document reads, the international communist and workers' movement has grown and strengthened as a major motor force of the world revolutionary process and into an invaluable political factor of our time. Since Lenin's decree of peace and to this very day, the promotion of peaceful coexistence among states of different social systems has been a fundamental principle of the socialist countries' foreign policy. The new constructive initiatives and proposals of the CPSU and of the Soviet state seek to eliminate the nuclear holocaust threat and to rid mankind of the deadly burden of over-armament. This peaceful strategy, diversified and carried further by the 27th congress of the CPSU, has grown into a comprehensive modern philosophy of peace, the document emphasizes.

New political thinking couples creativity and humanism with the renunciation of traditional foreign policy dogmas and stereotypes.

The revolutionary spirit of the October Revolution is inherent in the Leninist general line, adopted by the BCP at the April 1956 Plenum of its Central Committee. This line is a creative application of the basic laws of socialist construction in the specific historical conditions of Bulgaria, it epitomizes a unity of theory and practice. It is Marxism-Leninism in action, a line undergoing steady perfection notes the Politburo of the CC of the BCP in its resolution.

It is emphasized that having upgraded the April 1956 general line to a higher, qualitatively new level, the 13th congress of the BCP elaborated a wide-ranging and science-based long-term programme for qualitatively new development of the economy and of the other spheres of social life, for an essentially revolutionary reconstruction. Now the BCP is armed with a new strategic policy, aimed at realizing the revolution in science and technology along with observing the social laws and with promoting socialist democracy and socialist self-management at its core.

The BCP ardently welcomes the revolutionary reconstruction of Soviet society under the leadership of the CPSU and expresses its firm conviction that it will attain its historic goals. Its complete success will be an invaluable contribution to the fulfillment of the common tasks facing the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries at this turning-point stage, says the Politburo of the CC of the BCP in its resolution.

MILITARY TATTOO MARKS BOTEV DAY ANNIVERSARY

AU011911 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1802 GMT on 1 June carries a 45-minute relay from Sofia's 9 September Square of a festive military tattoo marking Botev Day and the day honoring those who fell in the struggle against Ottoman oppression, capitalism, fascism, and in the Great Patriotic War. Sofia Radio reporter begins the relay with the review of the troops up in the square in progress. Major General Petur (Sokol), reviews the troops. The announcer identifies the following leaders as present at the Dimitrov Mausoleum: "Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Nacho Papazov, and leaders of socio-political and mass organizations."

At 1804 GMT Mincho Chuntov, secretary of the BCP Sofia City Committee opens the tattoo and then gives the floor to Colonel General Mircho Asenov, deputy minister of national defense.

At 1806 GMT Col Gen Asenov begins his speech. He discusses the heroism of the Bulgarian fighters for freedom and independence and dwells on Botev's ideas and faith in the future, pointing out that "Botev's revolutionary ideas make him one of our contemporaries." He expresses "deep gratitude" to the Russian soldiers who took part in the Russian-Turkish war that liberated Bulgaria. Col Gen Asenov then mentions the merits of other noted Bulgarian revolutionaries who have taken part in the people's struggles. He points out the numerous sacrifices of the fighters, stressing that "their self-sacrifice brought about our victory." In this context he also mentions "Bulgaria's contribution to defeating Hitlerite-fascism" and the "heroism of the 30,000 Bulgarian soldiers who died in the fields of Serbia, Hungary, and Austria."

Col Gen Asenov then surveys in general lines Bulgaria's successes in various areas, stressing the "personal contribution of Comrade Todor Zhivkov" and the "selfless Soviet assistance." He points out the importance of the National Assembly Declaration on Placing Socialist Property in the Hands of the Labor Collectives and the entire process of restructuring.

Turning to international affairs Col Gen Asenov accuses "the forces of imperialism" in intensifying the arms race and increasing tension throughout the world, and reiterates the "readiness of the Warsaw Pact troops led by the invincible Soviet Army, to defend the cause of socialism and peace."

At 1818 GMT Col Gen Mircho Asenov concludes his speech without discussing any topical international issue. The beginning of a festive roll call is announced. Names of fallen Bulgarian heroes are read.

At 1833 GMT the commanders of the units lined up at the square report to Lieutenant Colonel Angel Angelov, commander of the tattoo.

At 1838 GMT those attending the tattoo are requested to kneel in honor of the fallen heroes. Wreaths are laid at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum by guards. Afterwards a bugle call is sounded and a military band plays a festive march. The Bulgarian national anthem follows. The live relay ends at 1847 GMT.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME CONGRESS -- Varna, May 29 (BTA) -- The Eastern Mediterranean International Maritime Association completed its fourth congress today. Taking part were more than 250 scientists and experts from 21 countries, including leading maritime powers such as the Soviet Union, Japan and the United States. They discussed the application of automation and computers in the design, manufacturing and operation of vessels, of numerical methods in hydrodynamics studies and tests, as well as the ships reliability parameters. The congress agenda also included the protection of coast lines and marine resources. Bulgaria is a most active member of the association, which works for the promotion of international cooperation in shipbuilding, navigation and ocean engineering. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1802 GMT 29 May 87 AU]

INSTRUMENT COOPERATION WITH GDR -- In Varna yesterday a bilateral meeting of delegations from Bulgaria and the GDR opened on scientific and technical cooperation, production, specialization, and trade exchange in the field of electrical apparatus and other engineering instrument products of the two states. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 May 87 AU]

ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT

LD021132 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Mario Caputo today ended his official visit to Czechoslovakia. He and his wife left for France. Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and other officials were at Prague Ruznye Airport to see Caputo off.

FO ÚIK WELCOMES BURUNDI DELEGATION 2 JUNE

LD022223 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1800 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] A delegation of the Burundi UPRONA [Unity for National Progress] Party, led by Emile Mworoha, its secretary-general and a speaker of the National Assembly, arrived today for an official friendly visit.

The guests were welcomed at the Ruzyne airport in Prague today by Jan Fojtik, candidate Presidium member and Central Committee secretary.

INCREASED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT URGED AT SEMINAR

LD021542 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] A statewide seminar marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and its heritage for the present was held today in the Prague Palace of Culture. Taking part in the seminar were Milos Jakes, Presidium member CPCZ Central Committee secretary; Jan Fojtik, candidate Presidium member and party Central Committee secretary; Zdenek Horeni, party Central Committee Secretariat member and editor in chief of RUDE PRAVO; Ludovit Pezlar, Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee secretary; party Central Committee department heads; and other party officials.

Comrade Milos Jakes spoke at the seminar on questions of speeding up the social economic development of socialism as a revolutionary task of the present. In his introduction he recalled the historical significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution for the future of our peoples. He said that we assess not only what we have achieved so far, but that we also turn our attention to the tasks still to be tackled. Socialism must speed up its development and increase the living standards of the people, in order to prevent imperialism from misusing science and technology to destroy civilization. It must also do so in order to increase its attractiveness, confirm its historical preponderance, and strengthen its prestige and international authority. The main aim of the strategy of speeding up development and increasing the living standards of the people, can only be achieved by intensifying the national economy and linking the development of science and technology with the advantages of socialism. Milos Jakes went on to say that we are determining the success of the strategy of speeding up today. It can be mastered only in the struggle for new ways of thinking, against stereotypes, fossilization and conservatism. It can be achieved only with the help of broad and conscientious participation of the people releasing their activity and creativity and by awakening their interest feelings of personal responsibility for the development of the entire society, Comrade Milos Jakes said at the seminar.

Jakes, Fojtik Speak

LD021955 Prague CTK in English 1521 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 2 (CTK) -- A state-wide seminar was held here today at the initiative of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee on the occasion of this year's 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The questions of speeding up socio-economic development of socialism were dealt with by Presidium Member and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Milos Jakes. He said that the present stage of historic development, characterized by an unprecedented advance of science and technology requires the speeding up of socialist development in order to prevent imperialism from misusing science and technology for the destruction of civilization and to increase the attractiveness of socialism.

Proceeding from conditions existing in Czechoslovakia and with regard to experiences of the Soviet Communist Party, the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party adopted in 1986 the strategy of speeding up socio-economic development of the country. The results so far achieved prove that new thinking corresponding to the intensive development has been very slowly introduced in practice, Milos Jakes said.

Intensification in the Czechoslovak conditions means above all the speeding up of the development of science and technology and their implementation in practice, structural changes, active participation in the fulfilment of tasks which means the restructuring of the economic mechanism and management, deepening of socialist democracy on the principles of self-administration, better system of information of the public and better control. All these questions are currently in the centre of attention of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the whole society, Milos Jakes added.

The strategy of speeding up and restructuring the socio-economic development can bring its fruits only under the condition that a successful struggle is fought for a new thinking and against inertia, narrow-mindedness and conservatism, Milos Jakes stressed.

Alternate Member of the Presidium and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Jan Fojtik said that the sense of the restructuring of society is to activate and exploit the intellectual potential of the country.

Glasnost (openness), open policy and information of the public must become the key conception in the political and ideological work in Czechoslovakia. The ideological work must focus on the needs of people and to react to what the people are mostly interested in. It is necessary to speak in plain language which means to know the core of the matter and to have the courage to tell the truth, not to bury one's head in the sand, he said. Realism, truthfulness, concrete approach -- such are the only admissible attributes of propaganda, he added.

Head of the Department of International Politics of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Michal Stefanak said that the world revolutionary process must focus on preventing a nuclear conflict. To maintain peace it is necessary to create a whole system of guarantees, to press for a new political thinking in relations among states, to make peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems a universal principle in international relations.

In this connection he recalled that the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty member states again confirmed their peace policy at the recent session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee in Berlin.

Speaking of the topical tasks of the Czechoslovak foreign policy, Michal Stefanak stressed the significance of cohesion, action unity and defence capability of the socialist community and active cooperation with all revolutionary and progressive forces.

HOFFMAN MEETS WITH TU SECRETARIES 29 MAY

LD292353 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, met chairmen and secretaries of Slovak committees of selected trade unions in Bratislava today. They discussed topical issues concerning the implementation of the program set by the 17th CPCZ Congress and the resolution of the CPSL Congress in the activity of trade union organizations and organizations operating in the construction, transport, communications, railway, trade and health sectors. They paid particular attention to raising the effectiveness of trade union work and its role in speeding up social and economic development of our society. They analyzed in detail reasons for slippages in the implementation of tasks in certain sectors and the possibilities of eliminating them. The meeting was also attended by Ivan Gonko, CPSL Central Committee Presidium member and Slovak Trade Union Council chairman.

BRIEFS

INDIAN COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED -- Prague May 22 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban and his Indian counterpart P. Shiv Shanker signed here today a protocol on the 12th session of the Czechoslovak-Indian joint committee for economic, trade and technical cooperation. The protocol provides for a more intensive development of cooperation which should reflect in Czechoslovak supplies for the construction of industrial facilities in India as well a wider exchange of goods. The cooperation will concentrate on the power and petrochemical industries and coal mining. Indian exports to Czechoslovakia will include electronic products, cosmetics, leather articles, textile machines, machine tools, car accessories and other products. The committee also discussed cooperation of the two countries on third markets. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1207 GMT 22 May 87 LD]

REGIONAL ACCORD WITH AUSTRIA -- Linz May 21 (CTK Correspondent) -- Chairman of the South Bohemian Regional National Committee Miroslav Senkyr and head of the provincial government of Upper Austria Josef Ratzenbo signed here today an agreement on cooperation. The agreement provides for the exchange of information and experiences, as well as cooperation in the economy, culture, sports and other spheres. A similar agreement on cooperation was signed today also by chairman of the municipal national committee in Ceske Budejovice, South Bohemia, and Mayor of Linz; Upper Austria, Hugo Schanowski. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1436 GMT 21 May 87 LD]

NEW ANGOLAN AMBASSADOR -- Manuel Quarto Punza, new Angolan ambassador to the CSSR, arrived in Prague on 20 May. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 May 87 p 2 AU]

HONECKER, DELEGATION BEGIN NETHERLANDS VISIT

See Officials on Departure

LD030809 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0705 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, traveled to the Kingdom of the Netherlands for an official visit this morning. The visit takes place at the invitation of the Netherlands Government.

Erich Honecker is accompanied by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the State Council; Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer; Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Beil; and Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary and chief of the Chancery of the State Council Chairman.

Erich Honecker was seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by the following members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo: Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph; People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann; Hermann Axen; Horst Dohlus; Werner Jarowinsky; Egon Krenz; Erich Mielke; and Inge Lange. Dr Guenther Maleuda, chairman of the Democratic Peasants Party of Germany; Hans-Dieter Raspe, deputy chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany; Hans-Joachim Heusinger and Horst Soelle, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; and others also accompanied Honecker to the airport. Anna E. de Bijll Nachenius, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the GDR, was present.

Arrive, Meet Prime Minister

LD030950 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0909 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Rotterdam, 3 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived in Rotterdam this morning for a 3-day official visit to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. He is responding to an invitation from the Netherlands Government. Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers warmly welcomed the guest at the airport.

BECKER SIGNS JOINT CUBAN COMMUNICATIONS PROTOCOL

DW020627 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] A 2-year protocol has been signed in Havana on closer cooperation between GDR and Cuban broadcasting. The document which was signed by Achim Becker, chairman of the State Committee for Radio of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Ismael Gonzalez, president of the Cuban Radio and Television Institute, envisages expansion of programs carrying reports and informaton about developments in the partner country. In addition, the exchange of narrative and musical programs and radio plays, in particular for youth programs, will be extended.

HAGER DELIVERS SPEECH ON 'KARL MARX DAYS' 4 MAY

AU251301 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 May 87 pp 9-12

["Speech by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on 'Karl Marx Days' of the Karl Marx Party College on 4 May 1987, commemorating the 120th anniversary of the publication of the first volume of "Das Kapital" by Karl Marx: "Topicality and Vitality of Karl Marx's Main Work"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Exploitation Remains Exploitation [subhead]

In spite of all partly profound changes that have occurred in imperialism over the past decades, it has not ceased being capitalism; it remains a social system based on the exploitation of man by man. Everything cited by Marx, Engels and Lenin as basic characteristics of capitalism is still fully valid today. The theories of a controllable capitalism, of a social capitalism, have failed; the ideas of the alleged transformation of this system of exploitation into a welfare society or a post industrial society based only on information processing have failed. The hopes of eliminating the serious defects of capitalism by using the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution have been thwarted.

Now as before, the major producer goods are the property of the capitalists, whereas the workers own nothing but their labor, which they have to sell to keep themselves and their families alive. Now as before, profit is the decisive motive, the engine, and barrier of capitalist production.

At the 11th World Trade Union Congress, WFTU General Secretary Ibrahim Zakariyah noted that big capital, in its crazy striving for profits, is carrying out drastic restructuring, shifts of entire industrial branches, and the broad destruction of jobs. It is making every effort to establish the absolute power of monopolies in the economy and society. It aims at totally eliminating state regulation and control of the ecnonomy by democratically elected organs, and at ensuring absolute power in order for the monopolies to squeeze out maximum profits. Furthermore, Zakariyah said:

"First and foremost, we have to note that the problems which have been created by the new technology clearly reveal the extreme contradiction between the enormous growth of producer goods and their social character on the one hand, and the property and the control over these enormous productive resources by a small minority consisting of cartels and monopolies on the other. It is disquieting that a considerable part of the new technology is abused to feed the war machinery and to make profits for the armament producers, who appropriate gigantic amounts of money from the state budget." (footnote 18) (11th Trade Union Congress. Unity and Cooperation for a World That Satisfies the Needs of the Working People. Introductory Report by WFTU General Secretary Ibrahim Zakariyah. In: THE WORLD TRADE UNION MOVEMENT Nr 11/86, pp 13-14)

The current scientific-technological revolution puts new strains on the capitalist social system. The resulting developments, such as the introduction of top modern technologies and the expansion of transnational economic relations, are used for attacks on the social and democratic rights of the working people. The scientific-technological revolution does not free the capitalist social system of its inherent profound contradictions. On the contrary, it exacerbates all contradictions of the capitalist society and produces new ones as well. Such a contradiction consists in the enormous oportunities provided by the scientific-technological revolution to change the working and living conditions, the environment, education, health, and so on, and capital's inability to take advantage of these opportunities in the interest of the working people.

Of course, today's capitalism is different from that 120 years ago -- not in the sense, however, that a single one of its inherent contradictions has been eliminated or lost. Quite the contrary is true: All antagonisms of the capitalist way of production have reached a qualitatively new stage. Exploitation has qualitatively increased: While the surplus value amounted to about 100 percent at Marx's time -- as we know from many examples from "Das Kapital" -- today it reaces between 200 and 300 percent, according to estimates for the imperialist countries. On this basis the class struggle between capital and work has logically intensified. This is reflected in the great labor struggles of the past years, among the struggles to preserve jobs, in the struggle against cutbacks in benefits, and in the struggle against the restriction of trade union rights.

Particularly at present the capitalist world offers a picture of utmost exacerbation of its contradictions. The fear of losing one's job has become a scourge that has penetrated all strata of the working people, not stopping at any kind of job. In 1986 alone, the 24 developed capitalist countries, the so-called OECD countries, had 31 million officially registered unemployed people, including 2.23 million in the FRG alone. And unemployment is steadily on the rise. As Comrade Erich Honecker stressed, "We are faced with a new phenomenon. The capitalist system will, therefore, enter the next cyclical crisis with a considerably higher level of unemployment than in 1980. This scourge will then hit all the more sharply. (footnote 19) (Erich Honecker: The Tasks of the Party Organizations in Further Implementing the Decisions of the 11th SED Congress. Berlin 1987, p 15.)

This assessment shows the outstanding topicality of the first volume of "Das Kapital" for our time. Here Marx proved that unemployment belongs to the unmistakable character of capitalism. But contrary to the past, unemployment remains high even in times of an economic upswing, acting as a massive "lead weight on the feet of the workers class," as Engels once said. In today's capitalism there are processes at work that make unemployment a chronic mass phenomenon.

Cronic mass unemployment forms the basis for the occurrence of "new poverty," for the development and growth of a strata of poor people which reaches far beyond the so-called fringe groups of society and well into the ranks of the workers class. In general this potential of poor people in the capitalist society amounted to 15 to 20 percent of the population in the mid-1980's. (footnote 20) (See: Authors' Collective: The State Monopolistic Capitalism of the 1980's -- New Tendencies and Contradictions (Theses) In: IPW-RESEARCH BROCHURES Nr 1/86, p 42.)

This crisis is being extremely exacerbated by the arms race with its enormous waste of material and financial resources. The Reagan administration alone wasted $1.6 trillion for armament during the 5 years from 1981 to 1986. In connection with the arms race the wages and salaries of workers and employees are rigorously cut, social benefits are reduced, and the tax burden on the working income is raised. As a result, poverty and misery of the working people have continued to increase, which extremely raises the instability of the economic development.

These facts from the most recent past alone reconfirm the assertion made already 120 years ago by Marx in "Das Kapital" that there is no capitalism without crisis. The deepest reason for this is the existence of the basic contradiction of capitalism, the contradiction between the social character of production and the capitalist appropriation of its results. In their chase for profits the capitalists are pushing ahead of the concentration of production in ever larger enterprises, and are deepening the specialization and division of labor, which depend more and more on each other as links of the social production process.

Gus Hall, general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, said at the International Karl-Marx Conference in Berlin in 1983: "If they lived today, Marx, Engels, and Lenin would not be surprised at all at the development in the United States. They would consider the deterioration of the situation and the crises as the unavoidable side effects of the logical processes which they studied and explained. The U.S. economy is characterized by a long-term chronic decline and a steady shrinking of its entire structure that goes hand in hand with steadily reappearing, short-term, cyclical crises. It suffers from the decline and stagnation of the industrial complex, and from the fast deterioration of the urban infrastructure." (footnote 21) (Speech by Gus Hall, general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party. In: Karl Marx and Our Time -- The Struggle for Peace and Social Progress. International Scientific Conference of the SED Central Committee, Berlin, 11-16 April 1983. Speeches and Contributions. Verlag Zeit im Bild, Dresden 1983, p 177.)

More than ever before the productive forces require the recognition of their social character, but by means of the forced formation of monopolies, the increasing interlacing of the monopolies' power with that of the state, and the new dimension in the development of international consolidated companies, they will continue to be banished behind the barriers of the capital relationship. A growing part of the social wealth is concentrated in the hands of the financial oligarchy. Capitalist appropriation is taken to the extremes. This must, however, not lead to the conclusion that the unbalanced economic and political development of capitalism will be toned down because of the scientific-technological revolution and the development of transnational societies.

The existence of three imperialist centers of power is the basic characteristic of today's interimperialist relations. In addition to the United States, the EC and Japan have evolved as imperialist centers.

The imperialist conflicts about spheres of influence and power have reached a new stage, in particular with the currently exacerbating struggle to monopolize the scientific-technological progress. The imperialist centers of power and the great monopolies are trying to further accelerate technological development. Thus, the conditions of exploitation of monopoly capital are to be improved, and advantages are to be established over the imperialist competitors.

As Comrade Erich Honecker stressed in the Central Committee report to the 11th party congress, it is in front of this background that a "gigantic technological battle" (footnote 22) (11th SED Congress, Berlin, 17-21 April 1986. SED Central Committee Report to the 11th SED Congress. Rapporteur: Comrade Erich Honecker. Berlin 1986, p 12) -- as bourgeois politicians call it -- is being waged between the great monopolies and the capitalist countries, the main centers of modern imperialism. In this connection there exists a different speed of introducing the modern productive forces between the monopolies, imperialist states, and centers of rivalry. The result is a further exacerbated, unbalanced political and economic development in the capitalist world.

Changes are mainly occurring in the balance of power between the imperialist centers. Grave shifts are discernible among others, in the changed relations of the worldwide export of high technology products. (footnote 23) (See: NEWSWEEK, Special Report, New York, 15 April 1985) In 1963 the United States still clearly occupied the leading position with a share of 25 percent. It was followed by Great Britain with 14 percent and Japan with 4 percent. Today the situation is different. Although the United States has been able on the whole to maintain its leading place in the capitalist world, it nevertheless lost important positions. Its share in the world export of high technology fell to 17.8 percent in 1985, Japan's share, on the other hand, rose to 17.4 percent. The next countries are the FRG with 16.8 percent, and Great Britain and France with 6.5 percent each.

This is proof that the United States host lost its once incontestable technological hegemony. Faced with this trend, the state and the U.S. monopolies are now "pulling out all stops to reconsolidate their supremacy over their competitors in the economic field." (footnote 24) (Erich Honecker; The Tasks of the Party Organizations in Further Implementing the Decisions of the 11th SED Congress. Berlin 1987, p 15) In particular with SDI, U.S. imperialism is trying to bait its rivals and to subject them to more intensive control as well as to exploitation in the area of technology.

Although the promised profits are almost magically attracting armament and space technology companies of Western Europe and Japan toward SDI, at the same time ambiguous and opposing attitudes are growing in these countries. Due to experiences, there is the justified fear that participation in the SDI project will lead not only to the repeatedly invoked technological "partnership" with the United States, but will, on the contrary, even deepen the technological dependency on the leading U.S. monopolies. Whatever details may come out of this quarrel, the rivalries and the unbalanced development will increase in any case.

Crimes of Neocolonialism [subhead]

At the conference of the SED Central Committee Secretariat with the first secretaries of the kreis leaderships, Comrade Erich Honecker expressly pointed out that an analysis of the capitalist world must not stop at its so-called metropolises. "The worst consequences of this system of exploitation and profit chasing are visible in the developing countries of Africa, Latin America, and Asia with their heavy legacy from the time of colonialism. More and more, their resources are absorbed by the international monopolies, the main capitalist countries, and their economic organizations and institutions. The often mentioned North-South gap is kept alive with this alone." (footnote 25) (ibidem, p 17)

It is, therefore, correct that the party college is dealing in its teachings and its research with this side of capitalist exploitation and servitude as well. This is all the more so, since in the "Ernst Thaelmann" Institute many comrades come from those countries where colonialism and neocolonialism have taken and are still taking their greed for profits as far as the physical destruction of millions of people.

Regardless of all progress of the anti-imperialist liberation struggle, hundreds of millions of people in Africa, Asia, and Latin America are still being mercilessly supported and exploited by imperialism. Every 2 seconds a child starves to death in these regions. A total of 1 and 1/2 billion people live without medical aid there; 800 million adults are illiterate. The per-capita income is less than one twelfth of the per-capita income in the capitalist industrial states.

Imperialism is responsible for these truly inhumane conditions, first exploited the peoples in Africa, Asia, and Latin America under colonialism, and continues this today with the sophisticated methods of neocolonialism with international consolidated companies and large banks playing a key role. For every dollar that they invest in the developing countries, they receive more than $4 in profits.

The course of confrontation and arms buildup of the ruling circles of U.S. imperialism, exacerbated by the policy of high interest rates and the critical economic development of the capitalist industrial states, has driven the developing countries into gigantic foreign debts.

Their foreign liabilities rose from $610 billion in 1980 to almost $1 trillion in 1986. In practice this means for the developing countries that their national income is severely restricted as a source for expanding their economic potential. In particular, their participation in the technological development is being prevented to a large extent. The gap between them and the developed industrial capitalist countries continues to widen.

Thus indebtedness has become the most important economic lever for the international monopoly capital to rule and exploit the Third World. An important role in this connection is played by the IMF. As a servant of the international consolidated companies and large banks its task is to ensure the developing countries' "ability to service their debts." In practice this means that the IMF forces economic and financial measures on the deveolping countries, which usually cause a further drastic reduction of the already low standard of living. The winners are the international consolidated companies and the large banks, which are ensured of high neocolonialist profits. The rulers of the monopolies are not interested in knowing that because of this a number of developing countries, such as, for instance, the countries south of the Sahara, are no longer able to pay for food imports that are vital for their population.

It has always been one of the best traditions of the workers class to again and again express its solidarity with the struggle of these people suffering under the yoke of colonialism or neocolonialism.

The Workers Class in Today's Capitalism [subhead]

Comrades: Contrary to all prophecies of bourgeois theoreticians, the workers class does not vanish in the capitalist society, not even under the conditions of the scientific-technological revolution. The scientific-technological revolution leads, without doubt, to profound changes in the social structure of society, in particular in the structure of the workers class. In line with elementary requirements of the scientific-technological revolution, the level of education and qualification of large parts of the workers class is rising. The categories of highly qualified workers are increasing in their scope. At the same time, the overall number of employees is also rising; in particular, the proportion of people working in the service sector, in offices, and in the administration that is going up. This phenomenon is especially used by bourgeois ideologists to announce their theses about the "vanishing" of the workers class, about its integration into a new "middle class" or into the masses of nonproletarian working strata. According to this view, together with the workers class, its revolutionary character and thus, of course, the class struggle would vanish as well.

But reality in the world of capital shows the falsehood of this view. The workers class has grown in terms of quality and quantity. Nothing has changed in its social standing. The workers class does not only remain the object of exploitation by the capital, but this process is exacerbating.

The profit-oriented utilization of the scientific-technological revolution in capitalism requires a steady rise in the level of qualification of wage earners in most sectors. Here Marx's assertion in "Das Kapital" is applicable: "The labor which is considered a higher, more complicated labor compared with society's average labor, is the expression of a laboring power that needs more expenditure for training, whose production costs more work time, and which, therefore, has a higher value than normal laboring power. If the value of this power is higher, it is, therefore, also shown as higher labor and prduces, within the same periods, relatively higher values." (footnote 26) (Karl Marx: "Das Kapital", Vol 1; Dietz Verlag Berlin 1969, pp 211-212)

The increasing importance of exploiting such laboring power in particular constitutes one of the essential changes linked with the scientific-technological revolution in capitalism in the system of exploitation. Exploitation is being further intensified. The pivotal point of intensifying the exploitation process in the monopolies is the use of most recent results of the scientific-technological revolution, in particular the key technologies. Their application makes it possible to increase productivity, to reduce costs, and thus to achieve an above-average increase in exploitation of human labor. The capitalist utilization of the scientific-technological progress is linked with an increasing pressure for performance on the working people and with rising labor intensity.

This pressure for performance will continue to increase to the same degree as the monopolies are trying to enforce their so-called "concept of flexibilization" with regard to new regulations of work time, of periods of notice, and periods of employment. The gist is to adjust the application of labor even more comprehensively to the rhythm of a profit-oriented, flexible production. The various, differentiated work time regulations, their combination of variable employment systems, up to the splitting of an enterprise's workforce into permament and temporary staffs are nothing else but new forms of intensifying exploitation.

Furthermore, such "flexibilization" measures have a clearly political purpose: The workers' class is to be split up and its solidarity undermined. The trade unions are to be weakened and deprived of their role as a collective representative of the interests of the working people. What is intended is the withdrawal of essential social achievements that have been struggled for by the workers' class. But the laws of capitalism cannot be eliminted. Rising exploitation and cutbacks in social benefits increasingly exacerbate the contradiction between capital and work.

All this confirms that the old and new contradictions are reproduced in today's capitalism at a higher level. It is clear that socialism will not leave out even the most developed capitalist countries. The peoples pursue the transition from capitalism to socialism; this is the nature of our epoch, and this nature is inexorably following its course. There is no force that is able to abolish the objective regularities in social development.

Let us recall that already in the "Communist Manifesto" Marx and Engels put up the following thesis: "Thus, the development of big industry cuts the ground under the bourgeoisie's feet on the basis of its producing and appropriating the products. The bourgeoisie mainly produces its own gravedigger. Its fall and the victory of the proletariat are unavoidable." (footnote 27) (Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels: "Communist Manifesto." Dietz Verlag Berlin 1967, p 33)

While this assertiuon was a brilliant hypothesis in the "Communist Manifesto," in "Das Kapital" Marx justified in a thorough and comprehensive way the historic mission of the workers' class, "whose historical vocation is the transformation of the capitalist way of production and the eventual elimination of the classes." (footnote 28) (Karl Marx: "Das Kapital", Volume One. In: Marx-Engels Works, Volume 23, p 22)

Friedrich Engels wrote about Marx: "The struggle to free the class of wage earners from the ties of the modern capitalist system of production was his true vocation. And there was never a more active fighter than he." (footnote 29) (Friedrich Engels: Draft of the funeral address for Karl Marx. In: Marx-Engels Works, Volume 19, pp 333-334) Indeed, Marx opened the eyes of the workers class in all countries to its historic mission of being the gravedigger for the old society and the builder of a new society, a social system free of exploitation of man by man.

"Concerning myself," Marx noted, "it is not to my credit to have discovered the existence of the classes in modern society or their struggle with each other. Long before me, bourgeois historians discovered the historical development of this class struggle, and bourgeois economists described the economic anatomy of these classes. What is new in what I did is that first, I proved that the existence of the classes is only linked to certain historical development stages of production; secondly, that the class struggle necessarily leads to the dictatorship of the proletariat; thirdly, that this dictatorship itself is only a transition to the elimination of all classes and to a class-less society." (footnote 30) (Marx to Joseph Weydemeyer. In: Marx-Engels Works, Vol 28, pp 507-508)

History has confirmed Karl Marx's prospects of the socialist revolution.

The Great October Socialist Revolution [subhead]

Fifty Years after the first publication of "Das Kapital" the Great October Socialist Revolution won its victory in Russia. For the first time capitalism was overthrown and the building of a new, socialist social system was started. There is a deep symbolism in the fact that in 1917 the first victorious socialist revolution started where 45 years before, in 1872, Marx's main work "Das Kapital" had been published in Russian for the first time, actually for the first time in any foreign language -- in Peterburg or Petrograd.

When we commemorate the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution this year we pay tribute to the world-historic and world-changing achievements of the Soviet people under the leadership of the party of Lenin. These include: The building of the first socialist state in the world and its steady consolidation, industrialization, collectivization in the rural areas, the revolution in the fields of ideology, education, and culture, and in particular, the victory won with great sacrifices over German fascism, whose war machinery -- as the tip of imperialism's spear -- was aimed at eradicating Marxism forever. We will never forget that it was most of all the Soviet people and their glorious Army who freed mankind from the brown plague. After the Great Patriotic War, the Soviet Union won new victories. These include the reconstruction of the country, the peaceful exploration of space, and, above all, the establishment and safeguarding of the military-strategic balance between socialism and imperialism. Under the exacerbated international conditions of the present this has proved to be the decisive precondition for the preservation of peace.

The Great October Socialist Revolution enriched the workers' class and all forces that struggle for peace and social progress with many new experiences. Its basic experiences and lessons are generally valid. Meanwhile, they have stood their test in other socialist revolutions on several continents. The generally valid regularities of the fulfillment of the workers' class' historic mission and of the building of socialism have been added forever to the treasures of Marxism-Leninism.

It has been confirmed again and again that the workers' class can only win if it is led by a revolutionary party, which knows how to apply the revolutionary theory -- Marxism-Leninism -- in a creative way to the concrete national conditions. Practice also shows again and again that the question of power is the basic question of every socialist revolution. The establishment of the political power of the workers class in alliance with all working people is the indispensable precondition for the building of socialism. The successful struggle requires a firm alliance of the workers class with the working peasants and all other working people.

The transition from capitalism to socialism received a new world-historic dimension through the formation of the socialist world system. In the wake of World War II and the weakening of imperialism, and as a result of the antifascist national liberation struggles of the peoples, more countries embarked on the path of democracy and socialism. After the Great October Socialist Revolution had swept away capitalism from one sixth of the earth, about one third of mankind then chose the way toward national and social liberation.

If now in the last third of the 20th century we ask for the objective content of the historical process and assess the concrete situation, the determining fundamental aspect turns out to be the further strengthening of socialism and of the other revolutionary forces in the international arena, and their increasing influence on world affairs in spite of imperialism's massive counter attacks. The main driving force of historic progress proved to be and still proves to be the workers' class led by its revolutionary party in alliance with the other working people -- the class that has stamped the entire period with its unequivocal character, as was explained and predicted by Marx, Engels, and Lenin.

From the existence of universal theories and laws in the socialist revolution and socialist reconstruction, however, one cannot deduct that there is a universal pattern of their application because the universal laws, too, are always modified by concrete historical and national conditions and can only be applied by taking these conditions into consideration. Thus, after a profound analysis of the undisputed successes achieved in the Soviet Union and of the unfavorable tendencies and difficulties (footnote 31) (See: Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. APN publishing house Moscow 1986, p 30) that were encountered in the seventies and early eighties, at its 27th Congress the CPSU has tackled the task of accelerating the socioeconomic development which involves all spheres of society and fully unfolds all material and intellectual potentials of the Soviet Union.

Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has repeatedly pointed out that this is a radical process aimed at improving the living conditions of the Soviet people, at further strengthening socialism, and at continually enhancing the influence of socialism in the international arena in favor of peace.

We support the CPSU in implementing the decisions of its 27th Congress because we know that this is a world-historic deed which is decisive for the future of socialism and peace. The GDR and the USSR, the SED and the CPSU are linked with each other in indestructible friendship, and this friendship must not be clouded by anything. On the contrary, it is being further expanded and deepened through cooperation in economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and ideological spheres.

In accordance with the experiences gained in the socialist revolution, V.I. Lenin explicitly warned against implementing the general requirements and laws in the same form, with the same means, and in the same manner without taking particularities into consideration. This in mind, Erich Honecker underlined in his speech before the kreis first secretaries that in further proceeding on the path of socialism, in fulfilling the historic mission of the workers class, "every country must take the level of its development and the specific conditions into account which of course implies that there are different approaches. Building socialism is a steady process of creative search for the best solutions that are in keeping with the national conditions and have also an impact in the national arena." (footnote 32) (Erich Honecker: "The Tasks of the Party Organizations in the Further Implementation of the Resolutions of the 11th SED Congress," Berlin 1987, p 20)

As was stated by the 11th SED Congress, the deepening of international cooperation between communists is today based on "the independence and self-responsibility of each party in the elaboration and implementation of its policy, and in the creative search for solutions to its concrete tasks, while taking national and international conditions into account." (footnote 33) (11th SED Congress in Berlin, 17-21 April 1986. SED Central Committee Report to the 11th SED Congress. Rapporteur: Comrade Erich Honecker. Berlin 1986, p 91). Each party is confronted with the task of making an active and creative contribution to implementing the jointly elaborated basic view points. This is the basis for our fraternal alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the close collaboration of the fraternal countries within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, which found its expression in the results of the November 1986 Moscow work meeting of the general secretaries and first secretaries of the fraternal parties in socialist countries. The great significance of this meeting lies in the fact that it lends fresh impetus to the cooperation based on common class targets "in keeping with the principles of equality, independence, and autonomy, and the responsibility of our parties for their own peoples." (footnote 34) (Erich Honecker: "The Tasks of the Party Organizations in Further Implementing the Decisions of the 11th SED Congress." Berlin 1987, p 19)

Of course, we must not forget that hostile propaganda is trying to exaggerate differences in the development of the individual socialist countries and in the policies of the fraternal parties. It aims at driving a wedge between the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, at spreading doubt and distrust so as to weaken socialism. Various methods are applied to achieve this.

Above all in the FRG large numbers of journalists and television commentators have recently appeared, who complain that the GDR is not carrying out the same measures as the USSR. They are giving us advice on how socialism could be improved in the GDR. It is astonishing how many "fans" of socialism are working in the ZDF, the German radio, and other media. Even more astonishing is the fact that these people do not advocate reforms and socialist reconstruction in their own country, the "introduction" of socialism in the FRG, but make the futile attempt to provide prescriptions for us and other socialist countries.

Our course is clearly determined by the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress. As already stated, it is based on the indestructible friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. It is marked by the patterns and methods of shaping the developed socialist society that correspond to our economic, social, and ideological conditions, by the unity of economic and social policy, by the continuous improvement of socialist democracy, and by a policy aimed at the well-being of the people.

Those who claim that the policy of our party is rigid and not open to changes are either blind or malevolent. The truth is that fundamental changes have taken place and continue to take place in all spheres of the GDR's social life.

The Way of the GDR [subhead]

Today -- 120 years after "Das Kapital" was published -- the GDR, under the leadership of the SED, is successfully proceeding on the path outlined by Marx.

A perfect example of the creative application of Karl Marx's ideas is the Eighth Congress. Through the implementation of its resolutions a change in national economy toward intensification and the organic linking of the scientific-technological revolution with the advantages of socialism was carried out in time.

The Congress placed the essence of socialism -- to do everything for the well-being of the people -- unreservedly at the center of the SED's activity. Increasing the people's material and cultural standard of living was outlined as the main tasks, which can only be accomplished through a quick pace of the development in socialist production, through higher efficiency, scientific-technological progress and the growth of labor productivity.

The driving force of this policy is mainly founded on the relation between production and consumption, as has been elaborated by Marx. Already in the first draft of "Das Kapital," the "The Outlines" Marx stated: "Consumption is the driving force for production; it also creates the object that determines the purpose of production.... Without demand there is no production. But consumption reproduces the demand." (footnote 35) (Karl Marx: Introduction to the "Outlines of the Criticism of Political Economy." In: Marx-Engels Works, Vol 42, p 27) Proceeding from the essence of socialism and from Marx's basic ideas on the relation between production and consumption, the party worked out the political course of the main task in the unity of economic and social policy. The logical connection between production and the people's needs always materialized immediately through the unity of economic and social policy.

In the SED program that was decided upon at the 1976 Ninth Party Congress, the shaping of the developed socialist society is characterized as "a historic process of fundamental economic, social, and intellectual-cultural changes." (footnote 36) (SED Program p 19) Fundamental changes are taking place above all in the dynamics of productive forces and production conditions. In its systematic and future-oriented development, the SED did not hesitate in the least to revert to Karl Marx's findings in "Das Kapital." This is particularly true for the creative application of the reproduction theory in elaborating and future developing the party's economic strategy.

In the second volume of the "Das Kapital," Karl Marx dealt with reproduction at a higher level in its two possible forms, "extensive, if the production range is expanded; intensive, if the production means is made more efficient." (footnote 37) (Karl Marx: "Das Kapital," Vol 2. In: Marx-Engels Works, Vol 24, p 172) Already in the first volume Marx proved that the higher efficiency of the productive forces is essentially determined by "science's stage of development and its technological applicability." It is in this as well as in the "average degree of the workers skill," in the social "combination of the production process," and in the volume and efficiency of the production means that he sees essential factors that determine the productive force of human labor. (footnote 38) Karl Marx: "Das Kapital," Vol 1. In: Marx-Engels Works, Vol 23, p 54)

Based on these findings of Karl Marx, our party has consistently proceeded from the premise that the extensively expanded reproduction is a logical requirement in the developed socialist society. In this, the ideas expounded in the "Kapital" on the role of science and technology as the main intensification factor, on the economy of time, the dynamics of human and materialized labor, the economy of constant capital and the reduction of the total expenditure of labor per product were more and more comprehensively used as criteria of increased labor productivity. It became clear that the intensification is going through various stages of development.

Whereas it was formerly above all the saving of live human labor per production unit, which was the basis of growth, the rapidly advancing scientific-technical revolution made it more and more possible to turn the saving of materialized labor, particularly of the production input, into a decisive source of growth.

The growth of the production at a lower expenditure of power and materials, the more rapid increase in labor productivity compared with the equipment of labor with assets, as well as the need to step up labor productivity more rapidly than the production, became a legitimate requirement. Thus the party has increasingly accurately defined important criteria and yardsticks of comprehensive intensification.

The party's economic strategy, worked out in its outlines as early as at the 10th SED Congress and further developed at the 11th party congress, proved to be the proper road for continuing the unity of economic and social policy also consistently under the new domestic and external conditions. In doing so it was possible to proceed from the fact that in the past few years material, moral and intellectual conditions had emerged which created new opportunities for dynamic economic growth. The economic strategy became the militant program of the workers' class, the cooperative peasants, of the intelligentsia, and of all working people.

Time and again it proved correct to boldly embark on new roads to solve maturing problems. Such a bold step was the forming and development of the combines in the centrally and bezirk administered economy. There, too, we let outselves be guided by Karl Marx who termed the "transformation of individual and customarily operated production processes into socially combined and scientifically determined production processes" (footnote 39) (ibidem p 656) the basis for higher productivity. It was possible, depending on the capability of the combines to achieve a turn of principled significance -- a turn toward comprehensive intensification. This is an expression that the workers' class under the leadership of its party is able to cope with most complicated technical, economic and social processes of big industry under modern conditions.

This also fully applies to our socialist agriculture. As a result of our party's creative agricultural and alliance policy this important sector of our national economy has modern equipment today and is efficient. This is in line with the most legitimate interests and needs of the cooperative peasants of stepping up the contribution of all LPG's and GEC's as a continuation of the policy of the main task. Through the further consolidation of the LPG's and VEG's and the further deepening of cooperation the turn toward comprehensive intensification was also accomplished in agriculture. Comprehensive intensification and key technologies have today already become the testing ground for thousands of cooperative peasants in close teamwork with workers and scientists.

The turn toward comprehensive intensification is above all expressed in the growing pace of the growth of national income and of the development of productivity. Whereas the growth of national income totalled an average 4.1 percent in the time between 1976-80, it was possible to increase it up to 4.5 percent in the years 1980-86. In doing so, more than 90 percent of this growth resulted from an increase in labor productivity. While the production input increased more rapidly than the national income up to the late seventies, a reduction in the specific production input became a decisive factor for boosting the national income in the eighties. All this made it possible to further continuously improve the working and living conditions of the GDR citizens, proof of which is better housing conditions for millions of citizens, higher real incomes of the populace, and many other things.

Science and Production [Subhead]

It is now important on the basis of this positive balance sheet to advance to the top in decisive areas of the key technologies with maximum activity and vigor. [paragraph continues]

In order to comprehensively tap the effectivity potential for the continuation of the course of the unity of economic and social policy, and to also take into consideration the growing role of the time factor in the international class conflict, the 11th SED Congress emphatically stressed that science should be linked more than previously with the production and the production with science.

The scientific-technical revolution is distinguished by a new relationship between science and production, a relationship which includes not only applied research but also and particularly basic research.

Taking into consideration the requirements resulting from this for a close interlacing between basic research and the production processes, even before the 11th congress the SED Central Committee Politburo decreed measures for the fashioning of economic relations between industrial combines and institutions of the Academy of Sciences, as well as of the universities in order to jointly tackle and solve by fruitful scientific cooperation those tasks of basic research that lead to top performances in science and technology. The coordination and service agreements concluded between the scientific institutions and combines are aimed at this objective.

This cooperation is a decisive and indispensable condition for long-term, stable, comprehensive intensification in the combines. Today's basic research creates the preconditions for those scientific-technological top achievements that are needed as bases for new products, methods, and technologies until the end of this century. At the same time, this requires further intensification of scientific work itself.

These processes also prove that we are better able to use those regularities in a creative way that Karl Marx in "Das Kapital" called general requirements of the social reproduction process. This shows that Marx's main work is of great topical significance not only for the workers class in capitalism but also for the building of a new society. It gives important stimuli in particular to the weighty process of introducing key technologies, which is currently going on at high speed and on increasing scope. Karl Marx called the technology "a conscious application of sciences according to plan, which is systematically differentiated depending on the intended useful effect." (footnote 40) (ibidem, p 510)

At the same time Marx teaches us to understand the technology and its development always in connection with man's productive work. One has to always proceed from the premise that man with his knowledge, his skills, his abilities, and his readiness for top achievements determines the level, speed, and economic and social result of the application of technology.

When mentioning the changes that have occurred in the GDR's social life since the Eighth Party Congress, one must not forget that they have demanded great efforts by all working people, that many difficulties had to be overcome, and that we have not advanced on a level road. We will be able to accomplish the tasks set by the 11th Party Congress only with hard work, too. The most important thing in this is that our party always acts in closest affinity with the working people and based on the firm trust of party and people and promotes all initiatives that are directed at strong socialism and secure peace.

In the Struggle for Peace [subhead]

Dear Comrades: Karl Marx's main work -- "Das Kapital" -- is also highly topical for our struggle to safeguard peace. [paragraph continues]

It is to Karl Marx's credit in world history that he conveyed to mankind the deep insight that its future does not depend on some undefinable forces and that war is not a law of nature. Mankind's future is not determined by the forces that call for a crusade against socialism and would like nothing better than to eliminate our social system. The future will be characterized by peace and socialism.

Marx, Engels, and Lenin gave clear answers to the question where wars come from and how they can be prevented. They considered the social liberation of the peoples and their liberation from the scourage of war as inseparably linked tasks that have to be accomplished by the workers class in fulfilling its historic mission. At the same time, they spoke with determination against all wars that are caused by the bourgeois striving for profit and expansion. In this circle Marx's idea is well known that socialism represents a social system "whose international principle will be peace because every nation adheres to the same principle -- work!" (footnote 41) (Karl Marx: First Address of the General Council on the German-French War. In: Marx-Engels Works, Vol 17, p 7) And this has really happened.

In socialism there is no class or social group that has any advantage from armament and war or that threatens other peoples. Because the workers class does not need war to fulfill it historic mission. It needs peace and, again, peace. Therefore, the revolutionary workers movement has always considered the preservation of peace one of its most importat tasks. It has always linked the struggle against the bourgeoisie's war with the struggle for social progress.

The relationship between war and peace has fundamentally changed in our time. Today we have an international situation in which the threat of a nuclear inferno hangs above the peoples' life, of an inferno that would mean the destruction of all of mankind if it ever breaks out.

In spite of the complicated nature and the tensions of the international situation there is the great chance to banish the wars from the life of the people and to open up a peaceful age by means of radical disarmament in the nuclear and non-nuclear area. The Soviet Union's comprehensive program of nuclear disarmament by the turn of the millennium, the offer of a radical conventional disarmament from the Atlantic to the Urals, which has been put forth by the Warsaw Pact states in the Budapest Appeal, our party's initiatives for the establishment of a zone free of chemical weapons and a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe -- all these constructive proposals that are characterized by a high awareness of responsibility not only meet with broad support but also increasingly restrict the possibilities of the imperialist forces to simply reject them or to avoid them with hollow excuses. This alone clarifies how in the socialist countries the victorious workers class, together with all peace forces, takes care of the interests of all of mankind in the decisive question of our time.

This is particularly clearly proved by the Soviet Union's latest initiative, the proposal of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, of 28 February 1987, to conclude a separate agreement to eliminate the intermediate-range missiles of the United States and the Soviet Union in Europe. The immediate and unreserved support of this proposal by our party and state leadership, Comrade Erich Honecker's appeal to FRG Chancellor Kohl, and the reaction so far of the United States, the FRG, and the other states to the above-mentioned initiatives show that there is a realisitc chance for the conclusion of an agreement on an important disarmament issue.

It is well known that, not long ago, leading NATO forces demanded a zero option for medium-range missiles with the hidden thought that the Soviet Union would reject this solution anyway. But now the Soviet Union has taken up not only these and other previous Western proposals, but has anticipated with its initiative of 28 February a number of NATO objections and demands which it had to expect, based on experience.

In full agreement with the other members of the Warsaw Pact, the USSR, for instance, did not leave it to NATO to broach the question of verification, the question of short-range missiles, and that of reducing conventional forces. The USSR itself demanded to verify the elimination of medium-range missiles in an efficient and comprehensive way, including on-site inspections. The Soviet Union offered to immediately enter negotiations on the reduction and total elimination of shorter-range missiles as well. The GDR party and state leadership most emphatically support this way of action.

I mention these known facts especially to make clear that the initiative with regard to defending peace and in the area of disarmament and arms control is firmly in the hands of the socialist community. Thus socialism, as the highest achievement of the class struggle of the workers class and of all working people, links itself with peace, the basic precondition for any social progress. Therefore, we have every justification to say: The stronger is socialism, the more secure is peace.

It cannot be overlooked that the aggressive imperialist circles, which pursue a policy of confrontation toward the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states, have not given up. Although NATO itself proposed the zero option, that is, the elimination of the medium-range missiles in Europe, leading politicians of NATO states are now trying to torpedo the Soviet initiative to eliminate these missiles as well as the shorter-range missiles.

Western media, which has been shocked by the Soviet Union's peace initiative and by the great approval for it among the public of West European states, are trying to persuade their readers and listeners that in reality the proposals are a trick, a maneuver, to ensure the Warsaw Pact's supremacy. They are frantically trying to keep the lie about the threat from the East and about the aggressiveness of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact and the anticommunism alive. More than ever before it is, therefore, necessary to establish a coalition of reason and realism and to form a broad peace front which smashes the plans of imperialism's reactionary forces.

Today the coalition of reason and realism is no longer only an idea but a living reality. An increasing majority of the people understands that in the nuclear age there is no alternative to the peaceful coexistence of opposing social systems. It comprises different, even antagonistic, classes and strata of society. It reaches from the workers class far into the bourgeois circles. This coalition of reason and realism does in no way abolish the class differences between bourgeoisie and workers class or between capitalist and socialist states. But no class can follow its specific interests without taking into account mankind's central interest in survival.

With its dialogue policy our party and state leadership is actively working to make an important contribution in the heart of Europe, at the dividing line between the two opposing social systems, to stability, predictability, and trust in the international relations. At this border between the opposing social systems, where the main forces of NATO and Warsaw Pact are actually facing each other with all mass destruction means, political dialogue cannot be overestimated.

Within the framework of this dialogue policy, the talks with the representatives of the imperialist FRG'S different parties naturally take a special position. They concern this great historical obligation to do everything and to leave nothing undone so that war will never again emanate from German soil. Because the two world wars were not unleased by some aggressive forces of monopolistic capital but by the most reactionary wing of German imperialism and militarism. And it is in particular the most reactionary forces of imperialism that are striving for social revanche in Europe, something which Chancellor Helmut Kohl did not even conceal in his government statement.

In this connection I particularly stress the significance of the political dialogue between our party and the SPD. This is the cooperation of two parties, which have always had a special responsibility with regard to the question of peace in our century. And the historical lessons are clear: As soon as communists and social democrats jointly acted against the most reactionary forces, they were successful. This is a lesson that has to be kept in mind. Ernst Thaelmann already taught us this with his efforts to form the antifascist unity front in order to prevent the coming to power of fascism and thus the war Hitler planned.

In his talk with SPD politician Oskar Lafontaine, our party's general secretary proved that a nuclear-free Europe is a vital and realistic goal. And because it is realistic and urgently necessary, the GDR has always supported this goal and will continue to do so. In this connection it was stressed that the joint initiative of SED and SPD to create a zone free of chemical weapons and a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe has already served well in solving this problem -- in particular now with regard to the liquidation of the medium-range missiles in Europe. And this was possible only with a purposeful and timely policy of dialogue.

Of course, firm class positions are necessary for the development of such a dialogue. Our philosophical and ideological principles and our conception of socialism are, as is known, contrary to the social democratic conception of socialism. But in the questions of safeguarding peace, of preventing a nuclear inferno, and of returning to lasting, detente, the interests and views of communists and social democrats unite in the conclusion: Today it is impossible to guarantee security while working against each other; it can be ensured only together.

Comrades: The struggle for peace demands, above all, socialism's political stability and economic dynamism as well as a high degree of political-ideological unity, of the working people's rallying around the Marxist-Leninist party, and the deepening of the relationship of trust between party and people.

Therefore, stressing the achievements and the good record of socialism is a task of basic importance. Some people do not yet quite understand why we are dealing in such comprehensive and thorough way with the results of our work and with the gained experiences. Sometimes they consider this as "smugness" or "self-satisfaction." This is totally beside the point. In stressing the achievements we are always dealing with questions of principle, with the assessment of the results achieved in shaping the developed socialist society, as well as with examining the correctness of our path, with the widespread application of tested results in view of tasks that have still to be solved. And, of course, we are mainly aiming at further developing socialist patriotism, the pride in the achievements, and the affinity with the socialist German worker-peasant state, the GDR.

In particular here, in the heart of Europe, the balance that we are able to draw is of great and principled importance. Here it has been proved that the workers class, in alliance with the other working people and under the leadership of its revolutionary party, is able to establish a social system in which man can really be man. It is a social system, which is based on the broad democratic activity and participation of its citizens, who are the masters of the producer goods and of the entire state. It guarantees and implements human rights, the right to work, education, a safe future, freedom, and the development of personality. It is characterized by the cooperation of the friendly parties and social organizations in the National Front, by the joint shaping of social life, and by true, steadily improving socialist democracy.

Here in the heart of Europe the shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR makes clear that socialism is the only alternative so that the working people can lead a life in peace and social safety. As is known, the imperialist bourgeoisie wanted to prevent this by crushing the 1918-19 November revolution, with fascists assuming power in 1933, and the unleashing of World War II. It was not able to do this despite the atrocities committed against all progressive forces; on the contrary.

With the GDR a socialist state was established that has gained a solid reputation as the torch-bearer of social progress and as a cause of peaceful stability in Europe. This is of historical importance. May the inveterable diehards in the FRG dream of annulling this historical development and of extending the rule of German imperialism to the Oder River as a first step -- they are only wasting time. The socialist German state, the GDR, will unerringly continue on the path that was outlined by Karl Marx and it will do this at the side of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist states and with the solidary support of all anti-imperialist forces in the world.

All this shows that the further course of the revolutionary world process mainly depends on three factors:

First, on the overall and significant strengthening of socialism, in particular of its economic capacity, by means of intensification and on reaching leading positions in the key technologies.

Second, on the cooperation of all people interested in peace, that is, on the establishment of a worldwide coalition of reason and realism in order to help the peoples' striving for peace and social progress achieve a lasting breakthrough.

Third, on further successes of the national liberation movements and of the young national states in the struggle against neocolonialism and for independence and social progress.

A Masterpiece of Dialectics [subhead]

Dear Comrades: "Das Kapital", especially the first volume is a masterpiece of dialectics as well. It is well known that Vladimir Ilich Lenin called dialectics "the teaching about the overall and contradictory historical development," "the living soul" (footnote 42) (V. I. Lenin: On Some Particularities of Marxism's Historical Development. In: Works, Vol 17, p 23) of Marxism and Friedrich Engels called it "our best means of work and our sharpest weapon." (footnote 43) (Friedrich Engels: Ludwig Feuerbach and th End of Classical German Philosophy. In: Marx-Engels Works, Vol 21, p 293).

It is often said that Marx simply took over Hegel's dialectic method and developed it further. But already Engels in his review of Marx's "On the Criticism of Political Economy" said: "Marx was and is the only one who was able to engage in the task of picking the core out of Hegel's logic, the core which comprises Hegel's true discoveries in this area, and of presenting the dialectic method, free of its idealistic shrouds, in the simple form in which it becomes the only correct way of the development of ideas." (footnote 44) (Friedrich Engels: Karl Marx, "On the Criticism of Political Economy." In: Karl Marx: On the Criticism of Political Economy. Dietz Verlag Berlin 1974, p 209) And Marx notes unambiguously: "The basis of my dialectic method is not only different from that of Hegel's but is its exact opposite. For Hegel the thought process, which he even makes an independent subject under the name of idea, is the demiurge of reality, which only forms its external appearance. For me, on the other hand, ideas are nothing else but material things transformed and translated within a person's mind." (footnote 45) (Karl Marx: Das Kapital, Vol 1. Epilogue to the Second Edition. Dietz Verlag Berlin 1975, p 27).

In "Das Kapital," Lenin wrote, Karl Marx revealed the "dialectics of the bourgeois society," which is "a special case of dialectics" in general. (footnote 46) (V. I. Lenin: On the Questions of Dialectics. In: Works, Vol 38, p 340) The way Marx uses dialectics as the only scientific method of world knowledge in "Das Kapital" is of fundamental importance not only for the gaining of knowledge but also for the application of our revolutionary theory to changing the practice.

This is one of the reasons why it is to be very much welcomed that the traditional Karl Marx Days are dedicated to Karl Marx's main work this year. Because without thoroughly studying this unique work it is impossible to sufficiently understand the regularities of the decline of the capitalist social system and the historic mission of the workers' class to overthrow capitalism and to build socialism; one does not understand on what a firm fundament our revolutonary ideology is standing. Therefore, studying this work has always occupied a central place in our party's educational work.

Every teacher and every student of the party college should learn to apply more comprehensively the dialectic method used in "Das Kapital" because this is the only way to thoroughly understand, in analyzing the situation, the connections, interactions, and contradictions in its development and its nature and to deduce from this concrete conclusions for practical work. The better this method is mastered, the better the large collective of the party college can participate in implementing our party's policy.

In these studies it is, above all, necessary to follow the path of knowledge which Marx took in working out his economic theory. The prologues and epilogues to the first volume of "Das Kapital" contain important explanations about the method used by Marx. Thus he stresses the necessity that researchers are to take in every detail of the material, are to analyze its various forms of development, and are to find out their inner connections. Indeed, from the very beginning of his studies Marx filled hundreds of notebooks with excerpts from economic works and with notes on economic questions, which he consulted again and again. The great number of press articles about the economic situation and the economic policy of the capitalist states also belongs to this acquiring of details of the material. "Das Kapital" stands on a massive mountain range, on a dozen of "Mont Blancs of factual material," as Plekhanov once said.

Marx's dialectics is a materialist dialectics. In line with his materialist position, Marx wants to explore reality as it really is, without leaving anything out or adding anything. Marx's dialectic method is aimed at discerning this reality as well as at discovering its nature and its inner laws.

Marx stressed that in analyzing economic forms one can neither use a microscope nor chemical reagents; the process of abstraction must replace both. In "Das Kapital" he masterly uses scientific abstraction, rising from the abstract to the concrete. Abstraction uses concrete reality as a precondition, and it leads to the concrete as a summary of many stipulations, as a unity of manifold aspects. Thus, "Das Kapital" starts with the analysis of the individual product as the elementary form of the wealth of societies with capitalist production and closes with the synthesis, the overall process of capitalist production.

"Only after this work (namely research in detail -- Kurt Hager's note) has been finished, the true movement can be really depicted," Marx writes. (footnote 47) (Karl Marx: "Das Kapital", Vol 1. Prologue to the Second Edition. Dietz Verlag Berlin 1975, p 27) When after careful study of the material and the analysis of its various forms of development by research, the true movement is appropriately depicted and the vitality of the material is reflected in this depiction in a idealistic way [ideell], it may seem -- Marx says -- as if this is an a priori construction. But the dialectic method demands to understand the economic categories not only as a focal points of insight in logical analyses but, simultaneously also as products of society's historical development. This unity of logical and historical aspects is an important characteristic of Marx's method. Thus "Das Kapital" distinguishes itself by impressive historical descriptions, such as the original accumulation, factory laws in England, the history of economic theory, etc.

In "Das Kapital" Marx proved in an impressive way that it is the task of science to penetrate from outward appearance to essence. Behind the outward appearance of the capitalist forms of production, the "real frame" of the exchange relations, he revealed the social relations of the people and the exploitation of the workers class by the capitalists. Penetrating from outward appearance to essence is a basic requirement of scientific research.

Thus theory is not imposed on reality like a pattern or a stencil. The ability to analyze, to see the world as it is, to understand social reality in all its complicated interrelations -- this is the most elemental requirement of creative work, in particular under today's conditions. This is the decisive condition for a person's being able to implement the party's decisions consistently and, at the same time, with a large amount of his own initiative. This is the precondition for participating in the party's struggle with one's heart and mind and for changing reality in a revolutionary way.

To apply materialistic dialectics as a method presupposes in any case independent creative work. This includes a good eye -- trained through thorough knowledge, affinity to the masses and to life -- for new things, which continuously develop in society's life. Equally important is the ability to deduce new insights from the new events, the new tendencies, and the new experiences of, above all, our most advanced collectives through theoretical generalization. This is precisely how we creatively apply Marxist-Leninist theory and enrich it at the same time. Every truly creative application of Marxism-Leninism always takes place as a unity of theoretical and practical work, of activities to realize and practically change reality.

Therefore, I would like to confirm the path embarked upon by the party college to closely link research and teaching in its training. This is how learning and application of Marxism-Leninism are harmoniously linked. Marxism-Leninism is incompatible with ossified thinking, with dogmatism, and blind imitation of other solutions. One has Marxism-Leninism as a science only if one understands how to apply it in a creative manner. This also means that its application includes its further development as an essential aspect.

The attractiveness of Marx's teachings -- the center of which is "Das Kapital" -- has enormously increased in our era as no other science before. "Even serious bourgeois philosophers and economists," Erich Honecker stressed in his speech -- which is still topical -- at the SED Central Committee's International Scientific Karl Marx Conference in 1983, "cannot avoid Marx in discussing their views on mankind's past, present, and future. Even those politicians who assert that he does not have anything to say to them any more because he lived and worked under different conditions, must admit that the present time poses a number of questions that could not be answered in a satisfactory manner without being able to go back to Marx." (footnote 48) (Erich Honecker: Speech at the SED Central Committee's International Scientific Karl Marx Conference "Karl Marx and Our Time -- the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress" in Berlin, 11 April 1983. In: Speeches and Compositions, Vol 9, Berlin 1985, p 279)

Dear comrades: I close my speech with the wish that studying Karl Marx's main work will always be a compass for your class-minded, revolutionary actions.

PEOPLE'S SOLIDARITY GROUP SENDS LETTER TO HONECKER

LD301048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1637 GMT 29 May 87

[Excerpts] Berlin, 29 May 87 (ADN) -- The 10th GDR People's Solidarity Central Delegate Conference ended Friday in Berlin with the adoption of a resolution and the election of leading bodies. Alois Breautigam was reelected chairman of the central executive.

At the start of the conference's 2d day, Inge Lange, Politburo candidate member and SED Central Committee secretary, conveyed the greetings and high appreciation of the Central Committee and General Secretary Erich Honecker. Due to the involvement of veterans in public life, the development of a lively intellectual and cultural life for them, and comprehensive care for them, the People's Solidarity has played an important part in ensuring that every GDR citizen receives encouragement and stimulation to lead a meaningful life right into old age. [passage omitted]

A letter from the delegates to Erich Honecker on behalf of the more than 2.1 million members of the organization says, among other things: "In our socialist homeland the humanist activity by the People's Solidarity has a firm and lasting foundation, based on the wise and successful SED political leadership in our social development. It is also based on the outstanding achievements of the working people in all social spheres that created the preconditions for the unity of economic and social policy and ensure they are repeatedly renewed. This also ensures a high state of readiness for solidarity by our citizens."

The older generation's desire for peace entails a special obligation for the People's Solidarity to do everything possible to ensure that the danger of a nuclear inferno is averted so the lives and work of those meeting here today can be preserved and continued.

COMMENTARY VIEWS RUST'S LANDING IN RED SQUARE

LD021324 Budapest in English to Europe 2000 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Andros Danos commentary]

[Text] How it could happen that a West German sports plane could land in Moscow's Red Square is now being investigated in the Soviet Union, and the necessary conclusions have also been drawn. As far as personal responsibility is concerned, the former commander-in-chief of the Soviet Air Force has been replaced, and the former Defense Minister, Marshal Sokolov, has retired. However, for journalists, and maybe not only for journalists, other consequences can be drawn.

For example, it has been known for some time and has been illustrated by this recent incident that any device or system, whether it is a military [word indistinct] and perfectly designed and operated by people, can malfunction. This recent airplane affair also recalls a number of other things, for example, the American SDI Star Wars programme. According to the most optimistic estimates, SDI would work with an 80 percent safety rate, and if anything penetrates the so-called defensive screen, it is not likely to be a sports plane So the main lesson to be derived from the sports plane landing in Red Square is that one should approach the things of the world in a new way, an approach that is not only known, but also practiced in the Soviet capital. There, it is acknowledged that the most perfect weapons and defence systems developed against them, and the arms spiral, that could go on endlessly, or rather, to the end of the world, do not guarantee security and safety.

A grain of sand can always get into fine machinery (?and works at) any time. This risk can only be reduced if the devices capable of mass destruction are also reduced. This is what is termed activities at the lowest possible level of weapons. And just how the socialist countries interpret the lowest possible level was made clear at the Warsaw Treaty summit held in Berlin last week. The communique issued on the summit meeting pointed out that the Warsaw Treaty security policy concept is aimed at a gradual and complete elimination of nuclear weapons, preventing weapons from being deployed in outer space, and reducing conventional arms and troops, so that neither of the two military alliances has the capacity to launch an unexpected military adventure of an offensive nature. And only a few weapons should remain for defense purposes. This, in essence, is the strategic doctrine of the socialist countries.

KADAR THANKS CITIZENS FOR BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

LD292303 Budapest MTI in English 1635 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 29 (MTI) — I would like to express my sincere thanks to the workers in the party, government and social organizations, in the factories, enterprises, cooperatives, in cultural, educational and other institutions, to everyone who honoured me with collective or individual good wishes, or other expression of attentiveness on the occasion of my 75th birthday. On the occasion I would like to express my thanks for the greetings and good wishes received on my birthday from abroad, from parties, government and social organizations and from private persons.

Janos Kadar
General secretary
Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party

Many telegrams of greetings were sent to Janos Kadar, the general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party from abroad on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

We have already reviewed the greetings and good wishes of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Warm greetings arrived from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, from Gustav Husak general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, from Wojciech Jaruzelski first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, from Nicolae Ceausescu general secretary of the Communist Party of Romania, from Zhao Ziyang acting general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, from Milanko Renovica president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, from Kim Il-song general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, from Fidel Castro Ruz first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, from Kaysone Phomvihan general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, from Jambyn Batmonh general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's revolutionary Party, from Nguyen Van Linh general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, as well as from other leading figures in political and public life.

Many communist parties and their leaders from all over the world expressed their friendly and good wishes to the general secretary of the HSWP.

Warm greetings were sent to Janos Kadar from Mauno Koivisto president of the Republic of Finland, from Rajiv Gandhi prime minister of India, from Richard von Weizsacker president of the Federal Republic of Germany, from Helmut Kohl chancellor of the FRG, from Dr. Franz Vranitzky chancellor of Austria, from Ingvar Carlsson prime minister of Sweden, and from numerous other personalities in political and public life from many parts of the world. Greetings arrived from parties and movements, from private persons and from the diplomatic missions accredited to Hungary.

LAZAR, OTHERS BID NORWEGIAN ENVOY FAREWELL

LD012155 Budapest MTI in English 1639 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 1 (MTI) -- Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers and Istvan Sarlos, speaker of parliament received Per Naevdal, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Norway on a farewell visit. The ambassador has now finally left Hungary.

BRIEFS

AUSTRIAN ECONOMIC TALKS -- Budapest, May 25 (MTI) -- Robert Graf, Austrian federal minister of economics visited Hungary May 24th and 25th to attend the Budapest International Fair. He was received by Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, and held talks with Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress on eliminating obstacles still existing in economic relations between the two countries. He met with Minister of Industry Lazslo Kapolyi and viewed the pavilion of Austrian firms exhibiting at the Budapest International Fair. He also viewed the exhibit of Hungarian firms manufacturing certain more important engineering industry products. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1608 GMT 25 May 87 LD]

JAROSZEK VIEWS PACT TALKS AT URBAN NEWS CONFERENCE

LD030902 Warsaw PAP in English 0027 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 2: Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, General Secretary of the Political Consultative Committee of States-Parties to the Warsaw Treaty Henryk Jaroszek met with foreign correspondents and a group of Polish journalists during the press conference held by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban today.

The conference of the Political Consultative Committee in Berlin was an important event in the activities of allied states and on the international scale. The line towards detente in East-West relations, disarmament and the construction of confidence has been strengthened and put to detail. [as received]

Besides the communique and document on the "Military Doctrine of States-Parties to the Warsaw Treaty" which were already published, the conference also adopted a document, to be published later, on overcoming backwardness and the foundation of a new international economic order. The need to forever remove war from the life of mankind is the basic assumption on which the substance of the communique and the document on Military Doctrine are based.

Much attention was devoted to the issue of lowering military confrontation and strengthening security in respective regions of Europe. In this context the Political Consultative Committee lent its full support to the Polish plan of reducing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe, commonly known as the Jaruzelski plan, Jaroszek said.

The formulation contained in point five of the communique reads: "States represented at the conference fully support the plan of reducing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe forwarded by People's Poland. Its implementation would become an important factor of strengthening peace and stability on the continent."

The substance of the Jaruzelski plan is also reflected in other parts of the documents from the conference, including the idea of withdrawing the most dangerous, offensive kinds of weapons from the zone of immediate contact between both military alliances and rarifying armed forces and armaments to a minmimum, determined level in this zone. In their speeches the chairmen of the delegations of all fraternal states participating in the conference expressed full support for the Jaruzelski plan. The joint proposals of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty on Military Doctrines fully correspond to the Jaruzelski plan which envisages the evolution of the character of military doctrines in a way enabling them to be mutually deemed as strictly defensive.

Confirming the concept of creating a common system of peace and international security, the conference proposed that it be complemented with cooperation in the field of ecology.

The constructive and detente-like tone of all the proposals and ideas contained in the documents of the conference is their common denominator. At the same time these proposals are of a fully realistic character and show not only the goals but also the ways of realizing them.

Speaking in favour of good-neighbourly relations and cooperation "in the common European home" the participants of the conference at the same time expressed a unanimous stance that "lasting peace and good-neighbourly cooperation in Europe could be assured only under the condition that the territorial-political reality on the continent be respected. [no closing quotation mark as received]

The activities of revisionist forces, especially in the FRG and support for revisionism anywhere are contradictory to the interests of detente and security,, to the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act. States-parties to the Warsaw Treaty will oppose this activity with all their might also in the future.

The agreements reached at the conference open a new stage in perfecting mechanisms of cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty. The decision to create a multilateral group for mutually supplying current information composed of representatives of all states-parties to the Warsay Treaty is an expression of this. The first session of the group will be held in Warsaw in the near future.

Jaroszek announced that a meeting of chairman of parliaments of states parties to the Warsaw Treaty would be soon held in Warsaw with a view to discussing issues of the participation of parliamentarians in activities for peace, detente and security in Europe.

Poland, as an important link in the political-defensive coalition of the Warsaw Treaty will continue to make its active contribution, due to its role in the alliance and position in Europe, Jaroszek concluded.

POLITBURO APPROVES JARUZELSKI ACTIONS AT PACT TALKS

LD021834 Warsaw PAP in English 1800 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 2 -- The PUWP CC Political Bureau today examined a report on living conditions in Poland and the directions of their improvement.

It examined the National Bank of Poland proposals for actions leading to strengthen the Polish currency in the second stage of the reform, including a draft reform of the banking system.

The bureau accepted a report on the 7th nationwide conference of worker self-management bodies.

It also fully approved the activity by the Polish delegation, led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, at the meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee in Berlin.

MALINOWSKI GREETS U.S. OFFICIALS DURING VISIT

LD030816 Warsaw PAP in English 0011 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Washington, June 2: Delivering a speech on behalf of hosts at a reception given by representatives of the U.S. Congress for a delegation of the Polish Sejm last night, Texas Democrat J.J. Pickle said that U.S. congressmen supported the idea of direct interparliamentary contacts.

Voicing a view that the visit by Polish parliamentarians would start the process of development of contacts between the U.S. Congress and the Polish Sejm, Pickle stressed the importance the congressmen attached to the exchange of experiences between both legislative institutions. Both the U.S. Congress and communities of Americans of Polish origin are much interested in development of Polish-American relations, he stated.

Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski pointed to the fact that the visit by the Polish parliamentarians was the first such high level Sejm visit in the history of relations between the Polish and American nations.

Speaking about the process of normalization of relations between Poland and the U.S., he voiced a view that the improvement of these relations not only served bilateral relations but also was significant for the whole of East-West relations and strivings for betterment of political climate in the world.

Malinowski was received at the White House today by U.S. Vice President George Bush with whom he had a talk on Polish-American relations and international issues. The Sejm speaker stated that the talk took place in a spirit of the will to improve both countries' relations. He added that the boosting of relations between Poland and the U.S. should be accompanied by both sides' strivings for filling them with concrete contents, which would enable the Polish side to say that a real progress was achieved in this respect. Malinowski expressed hope that the process of passing from small steps to big ones was taking place in the Polish-American dialogue.

Also today Malinowski laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington where a ceremony of the change of the guard of honour was staged. The Sejm speaker handed over to Director of Military Cemetery Raymond Constancy a medal of the Polish People's Republic which was placed at the historical building there.

The delegation of Polish parliamentarians also laid a wreath at the grave of former Polish Premier Ignacy Paderewski and a bunch of flowers at the grave of former U.S. President J.F. Kennedy.

ORZECHOWSKI BEGINS SWEDISH TRIP, MEETS COUNTERPART

Arrives in Stockholm 2 June

LD021917 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Aleksandra Kedaj report from Stockholm]

[Text] Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski arrived in Stockholm on an official visit today, accompanied by his wife. The agenda of the visit is packed, and contains top-level meetings as well as talks with industrial and economic circles. Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Andersson met Minister Orzechowski at Arlanda Airport. Minister Orzechowski paid a visit to the Royal Castle, where he was received by the heir to the throne [as heard] Prince Bertil.

In the afternoon, long political talks took place at the Swedish Foreign Ministry with both ministers and their accompanying delegations taking part. Minister Orzechowski also met today with leading officials of the Swedish-Polish Chamber of Trade. On the way from the airport, the head of Polish diplomacy laid flowers on the grave of the murdered Olof Palme.

Discusses Arms, Relations

LD022115 Warsaw PAP in English 2032 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Stockholm, Jun 2 -- Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski today began a three-day official visit to Sweden. The visit has stirred considerable interest and attention in Sweden because it crowns the long-term process of normalizing relations between both states. It is the first Polish visit to Sweden at this level in the eighties.

Both countries greatly contribute to the process of restoring the spirit of detente on the European Continent. The latest Polish proposals forwarded in Wojciech Jaruzelski's plan are studied with attention by Swedish experts, according to the host of the visit, Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Andersson.

Minister Orzechowski was received by Prince Bertil, the heir to the Swedish throne at the Royal Castle. He also met with the leadership of the Swedish-Polish Chamber of Commerce.

In the afternoon the Polish minister held political talks preceded by a short meeting with his Swedish counterpart. As local tradition has it no joint communique from the talks was published. PAP correspondent learned that the talks were dominated by issues of bilateral cooperation. The sides expressed a will to give cooperation new impulses. The Swedish side discerned and positively assessed the process of transformations taking place in Poland.

The sides stressed interest in reviving political dialogue in the traditional form of meetings between foreign ministers and ministerial consultations as well as through more frequent meetings on different platforms. The sides discussed with concern the stagnation in economic cooperation of recent years and the need to rapidly overcome it.

The Swedish side accentuated the need for a major breakthrough in cooperation in protecting the natural environment.

Poland stressed the need for progress in scientific and technical cooperation.

In the international part of the talks the sides first of all discussed both states' contributions and their cooperation in this field in favour of a peaceful and secure Europe. The initiatives of both states serve this end: On the Polish side the Jaruzelski plan and activity in the CSCE process, and on the Swedish side participation in the initiatives of the Delhi Group and efforts to create a nuclear-free zone n northern Europe and a corridor free of battlefield nuclear weapons in central Europe.

Minister Orzechowski's extensive presentation of the provisions contained in the Jaruzelski plan met with big interest. Against this backdrop the sides discussed the need for lively activities on the part of small and medium states for improving the climate in Europe.

Poland and Sweden have reasons to be especially interested in consolidating and developing the CSCE process. The Swedish and Polish initiatives going along these lines could complement and support each other. Both states support efforts to eliminate medium- and short-range nuclear missiles from Europe.

Minister Orzechowski briefed the Swedish side on the results of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of States-Parties to the Warsaw Treaty which ended in Berlin of late.

Minister Andersson was invited to pay a visit to Poland.

Speeches delivered by the ministers during a dinner given tonight by Minister Andersson in honour of Minister Orzechowski and his wife also contain a review of both states' interests and their hopes tied with the visit.

GDR'S FELFE HOLDS AGRICULTURE TALKS ON VISIT

Confers With Jaruzelski

LD022100 Warsaw PAP in English 2040 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 2 -- PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski today received Werner Felfe, Socialist Unity Party of Germany CC Politburo Bureau member and SED CC secretary who heads a SED CC agricultural delegation, now on a visit to Poland.

The talk, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, focused on further development of both parties' cooperation in agriculture and the food sector.

Eyes Cooperation With Michalek

LD021921 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, who is on a visit to Poland, had a meeting with Zbigniew Michalek today. Because both men are responsible in their parties for agricultural affairs, the main topic of conversation was the implementation of the targets in this field set at the 10th PZPR Congress and the 11th SED Congress. Zbigniew Michalek and Werner Felfe also discussed the possibilities and directions of developing cooperation between Poland and the GDR in agriculture and the food economy.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS EXAMINES REFORM REPORT 15 MAY

AU211909 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16-17 May 87 p 3

[Text] PAP -- The press bureau reports: On 15 May the Council of Ministers examined a draft report on the course and results of the implementation of the economic reform in 1986.

Economic results achieved last year point to an improvement in economic effectiveness. Material- and power-consumption decreased and productivity increased. These results could not have been achieved without the operation of effectiveness-oriented factors created by mechanisms and solutions of the economic reform.

In 1986 many institutional solutions and changes in the functioning of the economy were perfected. Among other things, opportunities were created for adapting the principles of wage development to the different conditions under which sectors and branches of the economy perform. Enterprises were allowed greater freedom in pooling their resources to finance joint ventures. One way to do so was to issue bonds. Reliefs in income taxation connection with export production were diversified, depending on the degree of product processing. The principles in line with which reliefs are modified depending on the index of export effectiveness were toned down. Taxation reliefs were also applied in the case of above-the-norm wages for the export of goods and services. Changes were made in the principles governing the grant of reliefs in connection with sinking fund payments. Income taxation reliefs were introduced in connection with implementing investments under the government orders for scientific and technological projects. The ban on price hikes was replaced by the extended range of price hike ceilings.

These changes sought to increase the effectiveness of economic and fiscal instruments and are results of efforts to find solutions that make it possible to curb the range of personal views in running the economy.

Last year also confirmed the consolidation of the last few years' trends toward increased militancy and status of workers self-management groups and of territorial self-government bodies. This is shown by self-management and self-government bodies' militancy in the economy of enterprises and by these bodies' meaningful share in the planning process.

At the same time, however, strong pressure was continued to individualize solutions and to force the authorities to take action to improve the economic situation of individual enterprises and groups of enterprises. As in previous years, wages were the most sensitive sector. The Council of Ministers stressed that eliminating these trends and closely relating the wage fund to economic effectiveness is becoming one of the most important issues in regaining economic balance and in blazing the trail for the further efficient transformation of our economy's performance.

The Council of Ministers decided to submit the draft report to the Economic Reform Commission.

The Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on setting up the Council of Ministers Committee for Implementing Economic Reform. Vice Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski will chair the committee of eight.

The committee's top task will be to coordinate the activities of state administrative bodies connected with the realization of the second stage of the economic reform and to ensure cohesion between economic policy and the goals and lines of economic reform. The committee will cooperate in this regard with the chairman of the Council of Banks and the chairman of the Polish National Bank. The committee will influence the functioning of state administrative bodies and enterprises so their activities are fully in line with the principles and assumptions of economic reform.

The committee will also analyze and evaluate the basic socioeconomic processes in the economy and will inspire and initiate changes in the mechanisms of economic performance. It will engage in day-to-day cooperation with the Economic Reform Commission, the Consultative Economic Council, the Legislative Council, other advisory bodies, and socioeconomic organizations.

Next the Council of Ministers studied reports on last year's implementation of the 1986-90 national socioeconomic plan and on the implementation of the budget and other state fiscal plans for 1986.

Industrial output in 1986 was favorable; it was 4.2 percent higher than in 1985 and surpassed the average rate of increases stipulated by the plan. One reason for this considerable increase was better productivity. Energy-intensive production was reduced. Investment outlays in material production increased faster than planned. The structure of investments was also changed by reductions in the centrally administered investments was reduced. The share of outlays earmarked for purchases of machines and equipment increased and fixed assets went up by 2.2 percent compared with 1985. Productivity of fixed assets went up by 2.7 percent.

The realization of the 1986 national economic socioeconomic plan in agriculture and food economy was favorable. Plant production increased 6.2 percent and animal production 3.1 percent. Crop yields were over 30 quintals per hectare, and farming efficiency increased in all sectors of agriculture.

On the other hand, the realization of housing construction was unfavorable because the construction of apartments in 1986 was 2.1 percent lower than in 1985.

Export tasks were accomplished according to plan and increased 4.9 percent compared with 1985. Exports to capitalist countries surpassed imports from them by $1.1 billion. The share of electroengineering and electronic industries in the general volume of exports increased considerably. Direct contacts between plants in Poland and those in other socialist countries were expanded.

The 1986 state budget showed a deficit of Z54 billion and the central budget showed a deficit of Z151 billion, but budgets administered by the people's councils showed a surplus of Z97 billion.

A considerable increase in the populace's savings deposits show that the domestic market, which influences the balancing of expenditures and incomes, has been stabilized.

The Council of Ministers also examined reports submitted by the chairman of the Polish National Bank on the implementation of the loan plan, on the populace's personal incomes and expenditures in 1986, and on the 1986 implementation of the payments plan vis-a-vis foreign countries. The Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on approving the report on the work of the Polish National Bank in 1986 and acknowledged reports on the 1986 servicing of foreign debts and on the use of the cultural development fund, the central fund for development of science and technology, and the State Fund for Vocational Activization.

The Council of Ministers studied the information on the utilization and implementation of the postcontrol recommendations issued by the Supreme Chamber of Control as a result of control inspections conducted in the past few years.

The council noted that ministries and central offices continue to implement postcontrol recommendations satisfactorily on the whole, although formalistic approach to these recommendations does occur. The council ordered a consistent implementation of these recommendations, which should be exploited during reviews of organizational structures and a the certification of jobs.

The Council of Ministers adopted a draft resolution on state budget subsidies for the People's Youth Fund. The fund resources will be used to support social pledges and economic initiatives launched by young people, young people's technological and invention activities, and assistance for orphans and handicapped youths.

Next the council adopted a draft law on units responsible for innovations and their application. The draft law will regulate the range and forms of powers of these units and the grants of economic preferences to those economic organizations whose main goal is development and practical application of scientific-technological and organizational achievements in the economy.

The units will apply scientific, technological, and organizational innovations in economic practice, regardless of the turnover, production, and implementation of relevant services. The units should crucially improve and accelerate the application of innovations, especially in the case of scientific-technological progress implemented on a small scale. They will fill in the gap between science and economic practice.

SECOND PRON CONGRESS OFFERS 'POSITION ON PROBLEMS'

AU251558 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 19 May 87 p 2

["The Second PRON Congress' Position on Problems of Poland's Development -- Theses"]

[Text] Polish society is pluralistic and this is demonstrated by great differences in views, culture, ownership, and opinions about the ways and methods of socialist construction. This produces multilateral motivations for the same basic values of patriotic attachment to national independence and sovereignty and efforts to develop civilizaton and social justice. Protecting and consolidating these basic values of the Polish raison d'etat and reflecting the differences among Polish society, the PPR's socialist political system should seek to better and better harmonize actions and efforts to strengthen supreme values. This will be helped by implementing accords on crucial issues for the entire country and its parts and for all citizens and their individual communities.

-- It is necessary to strengthen and develop the coalition system of government based on the PZPR's leading role and the partner-like alliance with the ZSL and the SED and on cooperation with PAX, the Christian Social Association, and the Polish-Catholic Social Union. Partners in alliance should sponsor the most important state decisions and influence them via representative bodies and dialogue with representatives of various social communities. PRON, which is also a platform of cooperation between political parties and other organizations, will seek to implement these principles of the coalition system of government.

-- PRON recognizes the rule of law as a pillar of Polish democracy. The second congress stresses that the rule of law must not be regarded as a formal observance of the laws apart from their contents.

The PPR's laws should satisfy the requirements of social justice, humanitarianism, and man's dignity.

-- It is necessary to examine the issue of an earlier abolition of the 1985 law that aggravated the penal law.

-- PRON is for a telling progress in democratizing the electoral system, especially the one applying to the people's councils. During this democratization PRON will do its best to enable citizens to freely select and evaluate their candidates at preelection meetings and to vote for a candidate from among several candidates standing for election on equal rights not affected by legal preferences.

-- It is necessary to consider the extension of the Sejm's power to appoint the general prosecutor and the first chairman of the Supreme Court. Some social communities also want the consolidation of the Sejm's Socioeconomic Council and even its transformation into the second parliamentary chamber.

-- The second congress stresses that PRON's important task will be to participate in the work on the promised changes in the Constitution. PRON supports this plan and will participate in its execution. The new Constitution should highlight the democratic changes in our socialist system.

-- PRON notes that processes of economic reform have been subjected to crucial checks, the main reason for which is the conservative and bureaucratic attitudes of the state and economic administration. Political forces, together with representative bodies of state power, are responsible for eliminating these reasons.

-- Because of the failure of earlier economic reforms in our country, the present reform must succeed and must be comprehensive and radical. It should fully exploit the differentiation of our economy and its structures and forms of ownership.

-- The plentiful and feebly exploited resources we have include people's militancy, ingenuity, innovating flair, and knowledge of individual persons and teams, and development of technology and organization. Triggering these elements calls for a system of incentives to reward diligence, productivity, and inventiveness in daily work.

-- The material structure of production in our economy is very bad. That is why we must rapidly expand processing industries and increase their share in production as a whole and reduce the economy's material- and energy-intensiveness. Development of consumer and export production is especially urgent and strategically decisive.

-- Monopolist structures operating in our country are extremely resistant to economic compulsion. They should be combatted with the help of antimonopolist policy, and reasons for monopolistic features should be eliminated and results of these features should be liquidated by the means provided by the law countering monopolistic practices.

-- Profound restructuring calls above all for a different shape and function of central economic bodies. The second congress favors setting up a single ministry responsible for industrial policy.

-- In view of the impossibility of quickly improving the rural areas' social infrastructure, income policy is the most crucial motivating instrument in determining whether young people permanently commit themselves to agriculture.

— An improvement in the state of the Polish natural environment requires, inter alia, a higher level of public awareness concerning the environment, the formulation of principles for economic policy that ensure the preservation of the environment's assets, a renewed sense of the value of the environment, and the introduction of appropriate mechanisms for safeguarding the interests of the environment under economic reform conditions. The natural world must be considered scarce, valuable, and in short supply.

— The current social crisis is not only an economic crisis but also a crisis of ethical values and of a creative way of thinking oriented toward the future. That is why concern about the moral and intellectual condition of society is as important as concern about an improvement in the economic situation. Only the simultaneous resolution of material, moral, and intellectual problems can ensure real progress in improving the quality of our lives. There can be no arguments for delaying the necessary expansion of the material base of science, education, and culture. Public resources for needs in this area must be effectively protected from the effects of inflation, and the state fiscal system should provide support for public initiatives in this field.

— Culture arises from various forms of social inspiration. All of them should be used in the creation of national culture. This fact must be fully reflected in publishing, press, radio, and television.

This calls for the expansion of patronage. This will make it possible to enrich the form and quality of our cultural life, it will give cultural life a more authentic character, and it will make it easier to realize full creative freedom. A broad range of cultural initiatives is one of the movement's proposals for supporting these processes. It is necessary to provide more realistic conditions for workplace and trade union activity aimed at developing culture and for PRON cell involvement in this process. Culture is based on tradition and it arises from a nation's spiritual aspirations The ability to use past experience is something that Polish society particularly needs.

— A matter of fundamental importance for our society is recognition of its ideological diversity, of the principle of tolerance, and of the secular character of schools, which, being state institutions, are not places for the provision of a religious or antireligious upbringing. Attempts to depart from these principles lead to conflicts that are exceptionally damaging for the educational process. At the same time, while stressing the right to choose one's world outlook independently, conditions should be created that are more conducive for such choices. It is necessary to increase society's philosophical knowledge and to foster attitudes of tolerance, correct personal conduct, and appropriate social relations.

— In economic and social practice it is essential to make suitable use of the results of research and expert appraisals. It is also essential to reduce bureaucracy in the system for the administration of science. This is because there are many cases in which the current system hinders rather than aids scientific research. The proposals pertaining to this topic contained in the resolution adopted at the Third Polish Science Congress are being put into practice too slowly.

— The Second PRON Congress states that the lasting maintenance of world peace, an end to the arms race, and disarmament are and will be the highest goals of our activity. Peace is and will be an object of value that is close to the hearts of all Poles. We support educating society in the spirit of peace. The most immediate goal is the attainment of an agreement banning all testing of nuclear weapons. Efforts should also be made to ban the testing and development of all other means of destruction -- chemical, biological, ecological, and conventional weapons.

-- We categorically protest the extension of the arms race to space. Space should remain free from all forms of weapons and open to various forms of international cooperation. We fully support the initiatives that the Soviet Union has launched with a view to achieving this.

-- Thirty years ago Poland launched an initiative aimed at creating a nuclear-free zone in central Europe; it has gone down in history as the Rapacki plan. Today we support the latest proposals for the creation of zones free from weapons of mass destruction, particularly in central Europe.

The Second PRON Congress believes that the continuation of the process of national accord will raise Poland's standing in the international arena. This standing is created by the work and attitudes of all Poles.

BRIEFS

'TELESTAR' FOR SPACE RESEARCH -- Warsaw, June 2 -- A group of specialists from Warsaw's Institute of Electronics, and from the technical university here, cooperated with the PAN (Polish Academy of Sciences) Space Research Centre and built a device called "telestar" which orientates man-made satellites in outer space. The device is a kind of TV camera equipped with a data processing system. Mounted on a satellite, the "telestar" determines its position by the stars and can "see" stars 10-20 less visible than those observed with bare eye. The "telestar" was made for the joint Soviet-French-Polish experiment under which a special satellite will be launched to carry out research on gamma radiation sources in outer space. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0935 GMT 2 Jun 87 LD]

AGERPRES REVIEWS ROMANIAN-SOVIET RELATIONS

AU291912 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1038 GMT 29 May 87

["A Landmark in the Growth of Romanian-Soviet Friendship and Manifolded Cooperation" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/5/1987 -- A major moment that gives perspective to the growth of Romanian-Soviet friendship and manifold cooperation: that sentence would sum up the results of the visit that Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, paid to our country at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. And this is the basic conclusion of the joint communique issued at the end of the visit.

The warm and friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding and regard the official talks were held in, the high appreciation that the two leaders were shown and the enthusiastic and joyful reception they were given by the Bucharest working people when they visited the "23 August" enterprise, places of social interest and residential districts, the great Romanian-Soviet friendship festival that the civic rally at the Republic Palace Hall turned into -- all were relevant expressions of the durability of the friendly and cooperative relations with rich and fine traditions between our parties and peoples. These relations have strongly developed in the years of socialist construction, hence the decision at the latest summit dialogue to take action and develop them still more on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national sovereignty and independence, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and comradely assistance. That was stressed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu when he said: "We appreciate the high stage of these relations, set on the durable foundation of full equality, mutual regard and respect, on the principles and noble ideals of socialism, and would like to see them growing steadily into an example of relations between socialist states that cooperate actively for the successful construction of the new system in their countries, for the general cause of socialism and peace".

For his part, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev said: "We regard Socialist Romania as a state kindred with the Soviet Union by its class nature, as one of its allies and companions-in-arms in the common scause. And we are resolved to do our utmost so that our interaction in all fields of public life become ever stronger and more fruitful".

The visit, the talks between the two party leaders were another opportunity for mutual information on the current problems of socialist construction in Romania and the Soviet Union, a practice that has increasingly proved its usefulness, as well as the outstanding significance of the summit meetings for the growth of the relationship between our two countries. This is all the much more so as the socialist countries as a whole have acquired a vast experience and have embarked on a new development stage when they set new targets to themselves. The experience of Socialist Romania is outlined by its deep, revolutionary changes in forty years of socialist construction, especially after the ninth party congress, following the application of general truths and laws of scientific socialism to its specific conditions. Its great achievements in the expansion of the material and technical base, production modernization, development of agriculture, and of all economic and social fields were covered by the talks. Our country contributes its own experience in the application of the new economic mechanism, of the principles of self-management and self-financing, its nearly twenty-year experience of revolutionary worker democracy system.

The official talks also covered the actions for the implementation of the Thirteenth Party Congress resolutions that set the target of Romania's passage to a higher development stage to become a medium developed country. The significance of these achievements and concerns was underscored also by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in his speech at the big Romanian-Soviet friendship rally.

For their part, the Romanian Communists, all Romanian people are highly appreciative of the Soviet peoples' accomplishments in seventy years since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, in the fulfilment of the historic decisions of the Twenty-Seventh CPSU Congress, a fact that was emphasised during the visit as well. It is with interest that our country sees the efforts and concerns of the Soviet people, of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to reorganize society, to develop socialist democracy, to achieve greater openness in all economic and social areas -- which was dealt with at length by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in his Bucharest speech.

Unquestionably, the performance of each socialist country in economic and social growth, in the strengthening and development of democracy, in using the great reserves and potential for progress of the new system as fully and as best as possible is the contribution that each of them makes to the general cause of socialism, to its growing might and influence worldwide.

From this angle, one may clearly grasp the importance that the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union attaches to the growing multilateral cooperation between our states and peoples. Which brought the questions of the Soviet-Romanian cooperation in the focus of the Bucharest summit talks, as the joint communique shows. [sentence as received]

Important provisions were made for cooperation in production specialization, and economic exchanges between our two countries to grow strongly. It is known that the general lines were set by the long-term programme of economic and technical-scientific cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union until the year 2000 signed in Moscow last year when Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was in the USSR. An essential line of action in that cooperation concerns the supply of raw materials, fuel, energy, modern machinery and equipment, consumer goods. Our countries are more concerned to expand and deepen their cooperation in production and production specialization; direct links are to be established, especially in the key industries, to meet the domestic needs and to increase exports to third markets, including through the creation of joint production and research companies -- all these measures pursuing to raise economic cooperation to a higher stage, to fulfill the targets of the new development stage in socialist construction in Romania and in the Soviet Union. Furthermore, provisions are made for the growth of technical-scientific cooperation so that the latest gains of science and technology be used on a large scale. The talks reasserted the outstanding significance of the comprehensive programme of technical-scientific progress of CMEA member countries until the year 2000 and its implementation. The progress in socialist construction, the experience until now points to the need for the further improvement of CMEA activities, for a higher efficiency of the cooperation among the member countries and among all socialist states as well, which may contribute to the assertion of a new type of relations that meet the interests of the countries concerned, and of socialism as a whole.

At the same time, the two party leaders favour growing ties in culture, science, education, the mass media, the expansion of cooperation on the line of trade union, youth, women and public organizations, in consideration of the role that these exchanges may have in the better mutual knowledge and the strengthening of Romanian-Soviet friendship.

In close connection with the problems concerning the stepped-up economic and social development, major international questions were considered. This approach illustrates a high responsibility to the imperatives of the time. It is beyond doubt that the implementation of the two countries' development programmes, and the aspirations for progress of all the peoples of the world call for security and peace so that the material and human resources may be used for constructive purpose, not wasted under the burden of mistrust and insecurity.

The reasons for insecurity and concern are far from few at a time when the international situation continues to be particularly grave and complex, when the arms race, the nuclear arms race in particular, is growing, threatening mankind with destruction, when the hotbeds of conflict and tension persist and intensify in various parts of the world, when new shows of force, of interference in the internal affairs of states are recorded, when the world economic situation deteriorates, and the gap between the developed and the least favored countries grows deeper and deeper.

However there is also cause for hope, as the Bucharest talks underscored. That this is so, is supported by the fact that huge forces are rising firmly against the arms race, against the danger of a devastating nuclear war. One may say that never have public opinion, the peoples been more aware that action should be taken for disarmament, to safeguard peace, and existence.

In light of these developments, stress was laid again on the need to discard the anachronical idea acccrding to which arms, nuclear ones more particularly, could strengthen the defence capability, security and maintain the peace worldwide. That real security can hardly be warranted by developing and accumulating new weapons and that only their total destruction can do that, needs not be proved.

A highly topical idea can be found in both the speeches at the big civic rally and the joint communique, namely that in the nuclear space age we live in, when the danger of the annihiliation of life on earth looms large, new political thinking is required, and a responsible approach to the war and peace questions. At this time -- crucial for the fate of human civilization -- the cardinal problem is firmly to pass to disarmament, eliminate nuclear weapons, ensure peace -- which the two party leaders underlined. It is well known that Romania welcomed and supports the Soviet Union's proposals for the stage-wise liquidation by 2000 of all nuclear weapons. It also declared for the separate settlement of the various disarmament issues. In the spirit of this steady position, our country supports the Soviet Union's proposal regarding the tactical-operative missiles. Europe, all states in the continent have an important role to play, especially under the current circumstances, in the settlement of the issue of nuclear disarmament, of reducing the conventional weapons, in the affirmation of a new course to detente and security.

The importance Romania and the Soviet Union attach to the implementation of the proposals comprised in the appeal of the Warsaw Treaty states for the 25 per cent reduction of the troops and conventional weapons in Europe by early the '90s, with the proportional reduction of the military expenditures, was reiterated during the talks between the two party leaders, and it was emphasized that a positive step in this sense would be the establishment of a 1-2 year moratorium on the growth of the military expenditures of the NATO and Warsaw Treaty states. To take action in this way would mean to meet half-way an ardent requirement of the peoples, as it is obvious that their development programs cannot be implemented without a substantive cut in the military expenditures. As far as Romania is concerned, it has demonstrated its will to go along this line, as it undertook last year the unilateral reduction of its weapons, troops and military expenditures.

Active participants in the efforts for the development of the process of security-building and cooperation in Europe, Romania and the Soviet Union declare for the deepening of this process, working for the conclusion of the all-European meeting in Vienna with substantive results in harmony with the interests and expectations of all peoples.

The Romanian-Soviet joint communique expresses the confidence that the realization of nuclear-weapon free zones in Europe would serve the cause of consolidation of security in the continent as a whole. Worth mentioning in this respect is the support expressed by the Soviet Union to Romania and Bulgaria's proposal on turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, through the declaration of the general secretary of the CC of the CPSU that the USSR is ready to give all necessary guarantees for the non-emplacement and non-use in this zone of the nuclear and chemical weapons.

In the current grave world situation it is more necessary than ever, the talks highlighted, to intensify the efforts for the liquidation of the hotbeds of tension and of the armed conflicts in various regions, for their settlement exclusively by political, negotiated means, based on the observance of every people's right to decide its destiny by itself.

It was also emphasized that one of mankind's gravest issues now was the maintenance and deepening of underdevelopment in countries on wide areas of the globe. Romania and the Soviet Union advocate the passage to resolute measures for the global settlement of the underdevelopment issue, including the developing countries' foreign debt issue, for the establishment of a new international economic order, that should favour all states' progress.

The exchange of views also emphasized the importance the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union attach to the consolidation of the unity and solidarity of the communist and workers' parties, as they declared for the development of extensive collaboration among them, in the spirit of every party's autonomy, fully equal rights and international solidarity. At the same time, the RCP and CPSU declare for collaboration with all socialist, social-democratic and other democratic parties, with national liberation movements, with the anti-imperialist and progressive forces everywhere that declare for a better and more just world.

The whole unfolding of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to our country highlighted once more the fruitful character of the exchange of views between the leaders of our parties, with the understandings reached being of a nature to open new and wide vistas to the development of the Romanian-Soviet friendship and collaboration. The Romanian people welcomes with warmth and keen satisfaction these results, convinced as it is that such a course is in the interests of the progress of the work of socialist construction in both countries, in the interests of the general cause of socialism and peace.

ELENA CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PUGWASH CHIEF

AU021945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1823 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/6/1987 -- On June 2, Academician Elena Ceausescu, D.Sc, first deputy prime minister of Romania, chairman of the National Council of Science and Education, chairman of the Romanian National Committee "Scientists and Peace," received Nobel Prize laureate Professor Dorothy Crowfoot Hodgkin, Ph.D, chancellor of the University of Bristol, president of the Pugwash movement, now on a Romanian visit.

Professor Dorothy Crowfoot Hodgkin, Ph.D, thanked vividly for the chance given her to visit Romania again, and to see for herself the Romanian people's achievements in the fields of science, education and culture. She also appreciated the activity carried out by the Romanian scientists in the areas of environmental protection, health care and for the country's economic and social development.

During the interview the sides exchanged opinions on the preoccupations regarding the present and future scientific and technological development in Romania and Great Britain. They placed emphasis on the fact that the experience amassed and the successes of the scientists in the two countries offered premises for an ever wider collaboration, particularly in the field of chemistry and in other sectors of science and technology.

While talking, the sides signaled out the highly responsible part incumbent in scientists in point of ensuring a peaceful use of the latest gains of science, for the progress and welfare of all the peoples, and highlighted the need for scientists everywhere to step up actions meant to implement these desiderata.

Academician Elena Ceausescu, D.Sc, showed the Romanian scientists -- grouped under the "Scientists and Peace" Romanian National Committee -- to be resolved to collaborate more and more tightly with representatives of science in the European countries and all over the world in the struggle against war, for disarmament and peace, for building a better and juster world on our planet.

Professor Dorothy Hodgkin, Ph.D, appreciated the initiatives and actions of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu, in the area of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, and Romania's decision to diminish unilaterally its arms, troops and military spending in order to offer a concrete example in the struggle to safeguard peace, for detente, security and collaboration throughout the world. The Pugwash president expressed here valuation of the activity devoted by Mme Elena Ceausescu to promoting scientific progress to the benefit of welfare, understanding among people, and peace.

BRIEFS

AUTOMATION IN TURBINE PRODUCTION -- Bucharest, AGERPRES -- 19-05-1987 -- The machine-building enterprise of Resita has computerized several fabrication phases as part of the production automation. Numerically controlled machines have been introduced in the processing of the profile of blades of various rotors for horizontal and vertical hydraulic turbines. Economic advantages: the cost of tools is cut by 90 per cent, the working time is considerably reduced and spending for technological repairs drops. The blade profile programs, a complicated thing to do which requires a peculiar precision, were drafted by the experts of the electronic computing center of the Resita enterprise. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1542 GMT 21 May 87 AU]

REFRACTORY CONCRETE IN FOUNDRIES -- Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19-05-1987 -- At the Otelul Rosu Metalworking Enterprise, Caras-Severin County, a new technology of lining casting ladles has been introduced to recuce specific consumptions of refractory materials. Two coats are laid, one for wearing and one for protection, the latter being made of BR 80 refractory concrete instead of usual refractory bricks. The concrete lining is thinner, which increases the useful capacity of the ladles, safety in operation by eliminating the risk of piercing. In this unit alone, the introduction of this technology helped save 1.8 million lei per annum. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1545 GMT 19 May 87 AU]

MEDITERRANEAN NONALIGNED FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET

Dizdarevic Welcome

LD021959 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1119 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Brioni, 2 Jun (TANJUG) -- The foreign ministers of the Mediterranean nonaligned countries are arriving in Brioni on the eve of tomorrow's ministerial meeting devoted to conditions and cooperation in this region.

During the morning the foreign ministers of Egypt, Dr Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid; Cyprus, Yeoryios Iakovou; Libya, Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi; and Malta, Dr Vincent Tabone, have arrived in Brioni. The head of the Tunisian delegation, Taieb Sahbani, secretary of state in the Ministry of Affairs, has also arrived.

The ministers were welcomed and warmly greeted at Brioni quay by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and colleagues.

Faruq al-Shar', the Syrian foreign minister, and Dr Witness Mangwende, the Zimbabwean foreign minister, have been in Brioni since yesterday.

Zimbabwe, which has the chairmanship of the Nonaligned Movement, will be taking part in the ministerial conference as an observer. Other delegations from Algeria, Morocco, Lebanon and the PLO will also be present. The arrival of the heads of these four delegations is expected during the afternoon.

Mojsov Opening

LD030856 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0805 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Brioni, June 3 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Presidency President Lazar Mojsov opened the ministerial meeting of the Mediterranean members of the movement of nonaligned countries on the northern Adriatic island of Brioni today.

The historic Brioni meeting is also attended by the foreign minister of Zimbabwe, who is representing the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, Robert Mugabe.

Documents Considered

LD022005 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1839 GMT 2 Jun 87

["Pool" item]

[Text] Brioni Islands, June 2 (TANJUG) -- The preparatory meeting for the ministerial conference of 10 non-aligned countries of the Mediterranean and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) opened, as learned from the Yugoslav delegation circles, in an atmosphere of confidence and understanding, which enables a very constructive exchange.

High government officials of Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Cyprus, Malta and Yugoslavia and representatives of the PLO are at the Yugoslav Brioni Islands discussing organizational work and draft documents of the ministerial conference, which opens here tomorrow.

The first topic to be discussed was the Basic Political Document, which contains all assessments of the situation in the Mediterranean, one of the regions hardest hit with crises and open questions.

Suffice it to note only the long-standing problem of the Palestinian people, the several-year-long Lebanese drama, prolonged uncertainty over the sovereignty and non-aligned position of the forcibly partitioned Cyprus and occasional disputes between certain Mediterranean countries or outside powers, to gather the urgency and necessity of solving the problems of Mediterranean security and peace.

The second document, the so-called Brioni Document, whose draft the high officials are considering this afternoon, pertains for the most part to seeking ways for peace and security in the Mediterranean. This draft, as well as other draft documents were worked out by Yugoslavia, as host country, on the basis of the mandate it (?revived) at the earlier preparatory meeting in Belgrade last February.

This draft document pertains to the continuation of the activities of the non-aligned countries in the region, their dialogue with other Mediterranean countries, including those on the region's European side, which could contribute to promoting relation and cooperation in the volatile Mediterranean.

The third draft document emphasizes the so-called Mediterranean dimension of the CSCE process, i.e., the need to expand the security- and confidence-building measures in Europe, as agreed on at the Stockholm conference.

Finally, the preparatory meeting agenda includes a programme with recommendations on economic cooperation in the Mediterranean, most likely the most voluminous document. The discussion on this draft will be joined by a group of economic experts. The recommendations were adopted at the Belgrade February meeting which, in keeping with the Harare eighth non-aligned summit decisions, were aimed at promoting economic relations among the movement's members of the region.

As learned in the Yugoslav delegation circles, at the morning session today the request of some countries to attend future Mediterranean nonaligned ministerial meetings as observers was discussed. Among those mentioned are Jordan, Pakistan, Nigeria and Iraq. It is expected that the high officials of the Mediterranean non-aligned countries will continue work until late tonight.

Dizdarevic on Preparations

LD030224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2032 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Brioni, 2 Jun (TANJUG) -- The ministerial conference at Brioni has been prepared jointly by the nonaligned Mediterranean countries, and it is only this kind of approach that will make it possible for the conference to contribute to the efforts to change the situation in the region, Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, stressed in an interview to the Algerian news agency (APS).

In the interview, made public here today, Dizdarevic also stressed that the main prerequisite for a successful outcome of the conference, which opens at Brioni tomorrow was full mutual respect among all the participating countries, already created during the preparatory stage, and the "respect for the existing differences, which are always subordinate to the common interests and goals."

The 2-day conference at Brioni will be attended by the foreign ministers of Algeria, Morocco, Libya, Tunisia, Egypt, Syria, Cyprus, Malta, Yugoslavia, and the PLO.

Asked about the issues to be discussed at the Brioni meeting, Dizdarevic said: "We will devote our attention to the issues of our multilateral cooperation principally in the light of our concerted efforts to expand cooperation in the Mediterranean in order to overcome the existing dangerous situation in the region. Any contribution to the efforts to develop cooperation in the Mediterranean in accordance with our aspirations to make the Mediterranean a zone of peace, cooperation, and good-neighborliness is, at the same time, a contribution to the efforts to resolve the existing troublespots in the area. There is a scope and need for such cooperation. I would even say that there is a growing awareness of the need for cooperation among Mediterranean countries and that the prospects for important moves in this direction are increasing.

Speaking about joint initiatives that the nonaligned countries of the Mediterranean can take in order to seek a more equitable solution to the Palestinian issue, Dizdarevic said that the "search for a solution to the crisis in the Middle East, to the Palestinian question, which lies at its center, has been and remains in the forefront of all activities and preoccupations of the Nonaligned Movement as a whole, and in particular of the nonaligned countries of the Mediterranean. This is understandable, because around the Middle East crisis a mutually interlinked chain of centers of tension and conflict has been created, which poses a direct threat to the security of the nonaligned and European countries of the Mediterranean, to security and peace in the region as a whole, and all areas around the Mediterranean. This meeting at Brioni also represents an opportunity for views to be exchanged in informal talks and consultations on the latest development and activities of the nonaligned aimed at resolving this problem." Dizdarevic went on to note: "We are proceeding from the belief that conditions are being created for the convening of a conference, which at this juncture represents the most realistic way of opening up the process of resolving the crisis and achieving a lasting and just solution. I am convinced that at the Brioni meeting we will arrive at common views of the efforts that we can make, together with European, Mediterranean, and all other countries ready to involve themselves in initiating the search for a lasting and comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis. Along the lines of building a constructive political atmosphere that would favor the convening and successful outcome of the conference, we attach great importance to the results of the recent meeting of the Palestinian National Council in Algiers, in the convening and holding of which Algeria offered valuable assistance.

Federal Secretary Dizdarevic went on to stress that Yugoslav-Algerian relations are very good -- comprehensive, friendly, imbued with mutual respect and trust. "We have achieved an enviable level in all areas of cooperation, both at the bilateral and international level. It could not have been any other way since our friendship was forged in the difficult but glorious days of the birth and victory of the Algerian revolution," he said.

The development of such relations, the federal secretary said, has in many ways been by our numerous contacts at all levels, the similarity of our domestic political orientations and our foreign policy orientations based on the original principles of the movement of nonaligned countries, as well as by the highly complementary nature of the economies of our countries. "We believe that there exist possibilities for the further enrichment of comprehensive cooperation -- political, economic, scientific, cultural, and other forms."

"We both attach particular importance to the promotion of economic cooperation, which has long lagged behind the high level of political relations. Trade between our two countries stands today at around 300 million a year in both directions, while the value of investment projects has reached an amount of over 1.5 million. This opens up solid prospects for the further expansion of all forms of economic cooperation," said Dizdarevic.

"Algeria and Yugoslavia have achieved very close cooperation in their joint involvement in the international sphere, particularly in the movement of nonaligned countries. We operate and cooperate in a like-minded way in the interests of our countries, and all other countries and nations, on the principles that lead to progress for all and the development of equitable international relations in the service of peace, security, and cooperation of all and for all," concluded Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, in his interview to APS.

TANJUG REPORTS COOPERATION WITH CEMA TO DEVELOP

LD292135 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1315 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Moscow, May 29 (TANJUG) -- Cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) will continue to be developed on the basis of the 1964 agreement and the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and national interests and mutual benefit defined in it, as set out in a talk between CMEA Secretary Vuyacheslav Sychev and head of the permanent Yugoslav mission to CMEA Dr Budimir Lazovic.

Yugoslavia and CEMA, as stressed in the talk, are in accord that the participation of Yugoslav economic work organizations and scientific institutions in CMEA's complex programme of scientific-technological development through the year 2000 be based on the 1964 agreement. The concrete legal, economic and financial questions of the inclusion of Yugoslav partners in the CMEA programme are to be regulated through separate agreements.

PROTESTS PLANNED FOR AIDS CHECKS ON YUGOSLAVS IN FRG

LD021103 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Crotian 1022 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, via the FRG Embassy in Belgrade, the SFRY Embassy in Bonn and the SFRY General Consulate in Munich, has lodged a protest with the FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Bonn and the Chancellory of the free state of Bavaria in Munich, because of the unilateral and discriminatory checks in connection with the spread of AIDS envisaged in the Bavarian state regulations applying to Yugoslav citizens, who intend to stay more than 3 months in that state.

An official explanation has been sought as to why these measures apply to Yugoslav citizens but not to the citizens of many other European countries. It is stressed that, in view of the nature of the disease, the point of departure for determining the group of countries to which the decision applies is incomprehensible and untenable. The dissatisfaction of the Yugoslav public is stressed in connection with this and the expectation is expressed that these measures will be withdrawn.

TUPURKOVSKI SPEAKS ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

LD271014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2018 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Resen, 26 May (TANJUG) -- As a part of the KOMUNIST International Days which are taking place from 25 to 29 May in Resen, a meeting was held this evening of the municipality's political aktiv which was addressed by Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who spoke about "the SFRY's and the LCY's relations with neighboring countries."

Noting that international relations continue to be very complex, Tupurkovski went on to say that it is becoming increasingly difficult to control the arms race and that divisions and protectionism are gaining ground in international relations.

Speaking about the state of and developments in our relations with neighboring countries Vasil Tupurkovski stressed the need to further promote and diversify cooperation with the neighbors in politics, the economy, culture, and other areas of life. Proceeding from the fundamental principles of its foreign policy Yugoslavia and the LC have always made and will continue to make significant contribution to the development of bilateral cooperation and good-neighbor relations as a guarantee of peace and trust in this part of the world.

As for the outstanding issues in relations with neighboring countries, Tupurkovski emphasized the need to resolve them by advancing cooperation on the basis of the well-known principles and documents of international policy, which will also enhance mutual trust.

STAMBOLIC RECEIVES SERBIAN CHURCH LEADERS

LD302224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Coratian 1918 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 30 May (TANJUG) -- Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Presidency, today received members of the holy episcopal synod of the Serbian Orthodox Church led by Patriarch German, and hosted a dinner for them. Stressing the current socioeconomic problems facing society, Ivan Stambolic indicated in his toast that we are all burdened and concerned about, but we are also becoming increasingly mobilized by, the problems of the reality of Kosovo. Despite the efforts made and certain changes, the desired turnabout has not yet come into being. The entire Yugoslav community, defending its integrity and the brotherhood and unity on which it is based, is becoming more and more involved in this historic task.

We are aware, Stambolic stressed, of the great concern and no less great trouble the church leadership is going to over everything that is happening as a result of the dangerously dislocated intranational relations in this region of the SR of Serbia. The Serbian nation, together with the Albanian nationality, have not been faced by a greater trial and dangers since the National Liberation War.

Unless we avoid these dangers and face up to today's historic responsibilities, they could be fateful for everyone. State wisdom and human discretion are needed more than ever. We are at a watershed. We should, with a sense of enormous responsibility for the future of the people and their communities, think what we should all do to rely on each other in peace and brotherhood, and develop and progress together in order to be happier.

Stambolic then said that patriotism and appropriate church support to believers and the Serbian people, as well as to all progressive peoples in Kosovo -- all who are intent on living together in harmony regardless of their religious and national affiliation -- are precious. In this spirit of mutual understanding and respect between the church and state, we for our part will try to resolve all the questions which exist or which will crop up. This relation of society toward the religious communities is the expression of our lasting orientation. We also expect, Stambolic went on, that the church too will more successfully prevent itself from occasionally and on an individual basis stepping beyond its designated framework of activities -- something which could cause harm both to itself and the state. Our people and the Serbian Orthodox Church have tried to develop various forms of cooperation with our emigrants. The Serbian Orthodox Church has a special role here. I am convinced that it will avoid the dangers to which it could be exposed.

Differences in ideology do not necessarily mean a parting of the ways on everything. Man has more meaningful content than any ideology -- even the most humane one. The individual always has room to accept another person as long as in his or her heart there is personal and national freedom and the desire to live in harmony, peace, equality, and dignity. These are ideals, which we must all respect, regardless of religious and ideological affiliation, if we want to survive on this seething planet. Sometimes we exaggerate everything which separates us ideologially and philosophically, as if our aim is to allow these differences to divide us and not provoke us into thought. This will not serve as a model to anyone or do anyone any good. It cannot and it will not. Not only because we all live in one house, which we should be defending and preserving and in which young people should be bequeathed a better future, but because we have caught in napping and also because true human love does not lead to divisions and schisms but to understanding, respect, and helping others in order to eliminate selfishness and narrow-mindedness, exclusivity, hatred, and nationalism.

Patriarch German expressed his thanks for the warm reception put on for members of the Holy Episcopal Synod of the Serbian Orthodox Church and for himself personally, stressing his particular thanks to the organs of the SR of Serbia for allowing the construction of the memorial shrine to Sava in Vracar in Belgrade to be continued. Patriarch German stressed that further efforts should be made in the spirit of mutual understanding and respect to solve questions of interest to the social community and the Serbian Orthodox Church.

SERBIAN SAWP ISSUES STATEMENT ON STUDENT ARTICLE

LD012219 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Jun (TANJUG) -- Two bodies of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference today supported the editorial policy of the POLITIKA newspaper and assessed that the commentary in which POLITIKA reacted to the front page of STUDENT reflected "the mood of the most broadly based public and that through it the attack on Tito's personality and other fundamental values of our society was rejected decisively and in a principled way." The following statement was issued today:

Acting on the conclusions of the Presidium of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference of 26 May this year, a joint session of the Secretariat of the section for information of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference and the standing committee of this presidium for coordinating activities in the field of public information considered the proposal that the SAWP in connection with the reaction of POLITIKA to a polemical text in NIN and the front page of STUDENT, again discuss the editorial policy of this newspaper. In this connection it was stated at this meeting:

The Serbian SAWP Republican Conference at its session on 24 April this year considered reports on the implementation of the editorial, cadre and development policy of the newspaper POLITIKA and other newspapers in this news organization, as well as of Belgrade Radio and Television. These reports had previously been endorsed by the publishing councils and self-managing and editorial organs of these media.

The Serbian SAWP Republican Conference on this occasion positively assessed the implementation of the editorial policy of POLITIKA and stated that this information medium had been directly involved in "the most significant and most important actions of our society in the ideological and political struggle of the LCY for the country's economic stabilization, for the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo, in activities designed to change the country's economic and political system, particularly in actions for implementing unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia.

The editorial board of POLITIKA was, by its commentary, joining in the public polemic in connection with the publication on the front page of STUDENT of a symbol, the message of which relates to Youth Day and the personality and achievements of Josip Broz Tito. The Secretariat of the section and committee of the Presidum analyzed the significance of the symbol published and stated that through its clear associations it reflects a negative attitude toward Youth Day, and crudely insults Tito's personality and achievements. The message of this symbol is all too transparent for it to be given any other meaning than the one it has, so the Secretariat of the section and the committee of the Presidium believes that this is a case of a crude political provocation which insults the sensibilities of working people and citizens, especially young people, as well as the whole Yugoslav public.

Starting from these assessments the Secretariat and committee believe that the POLITIKA commentary on this incident reflected the mood of our most broadly based public and that it was a decisive and principles reaction to this attack on Tito's personality and other fundamental values of our society.

As a result, the statement ends, the Secretariat and committee believe that no new and special reasons exist for reopening the debate on the overall editorial policy of POLITIKA, something which was sought at the last session of the Presidium by Ljubo Tadic, a member of this forum.